THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WICKED WORLD.

The Clark Holt Defalcation in Connecticut—Liabilities Over a Quarter of a Million—Widows and Orphans the Sufferers.

From the Hartford Courant, Sept. 28.

The "financial irregularities" of Clark Holt, of Rockville, have already been referred to in several papers, but as yet no complete and trustworthy account has been given to the public. In order to show the precise situation of affairs, it will be necessary to notice somewhat the business career of Mr. Holt, who first came in a public way before the people of Tolland county as Secretary of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was the first Secretary of the company, and served in that capacity with so much acceptability for a few years, that he was, ten or twelve years ago, elected President and Treasurer. Soon after, he engaged in the manufacture of thread in Rockville, beginning in a small way, and gradually worked up a large and apparently profitable business. Meantime he retained his position as the responsible officer of the fire insurance company. He was not a man who boasted in any manner of his success in life, and his quiet, unassuming way of managing his affairs, perhaps, was one reason why people generally gave him the credit of doing a prosperous business. At all events, he had the unbounded confidence of all classes. No man in Tolland county has stood higher. If a poor woman had funds to be cared for she naturally applied to Clark Holt to have him serve as her banker. Nothing whatever appeared in any of his transactions to warrant the slightest breath of suspicion that he was not fully worthy of this great confidence, until a very recent date, when the rapid extension of his business operations led some of his most intimate acquaintances to fear that he might not long be able to keep his credit; yet barely a whisper of this was heard. These men now say that they suspected trouble was coming, though said nothing about it, thus confessing to serious doubts as to their suspicions being well founded.

Assets of the Insurance Company.

The annual meeting of the fire insurance company was held in June last, and a little mistrust began to come to the surface among the directors at that time concerning the wisdom of longer continuing Mr. Holt in office. One director, at least, held out to the last, and finally cast his vote against re-electing him. When the auditors came to examine the accounts of the treasurer—which they had always done with the caution of prudent men—the securities of the company, which were kept in a small tin trunk, were not opened in the business office, but in another room. These securities amounted to between $75,000 and $80,000, and some $30,000 were in Government bonds, which were exhibited, counted, and found correct. Not the slightest evidence of anything being wrong was discovered.

About the Bonds.

It has since transpired that these bonds were borrowed for the occasion by Mr. Holt to cover up his defalcation. He came to Hartford just prior to the annual meeting of the company, and while here endeavored to secure the loan of bonds from different parties, going, in one instance, to a well-known dry goods merchant, and in another, to the cashier of a bank, but in both cases the accommodation was refused. He succeeded, however, elsewhere in getting the amount required to make up the securities for the time being. It is known that he had in his possession, as trusts, a large amount of money placed in his hands by various parties, and a portion of this fund, as will hereafter appear, was in United States bonds which he could use as a "blind" in his fraud upon the creditors. Possibly only a few thousand more would be necessary to cover the whole amount needed in that transaction.

Business in New York.

Mr. Holt established a business firm in New York, under the name of C. Holt & Co., his brother being the silent partner and the general manager. During the illness of the latter the business became considerably mixed and suspension followed, which precipitated the developments here at home. It is said that Mr. Holt turned over the $30,000 in bonds to the firm and took notes therefor, so that in case the deep game he was playing should become exposed, and he should appear in the light of a criminal, he could produce these notes, alleging a fair business transaction under the plea that, as the custodian of the funds of the insurance company, he had a right to reinvest its securities in such a manner as he saw fit.

Extent of his Operations.

Those who have examined into the extent of his operations believe that his liabilities exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and may go as high as $400,000. In taking a sudden departure it is not supposed that he has gone penniless, as nothing appears to show where he could have disposed of all the money in his hands. His property is all heavily mortgaged, and all of it put together would not divide ten per cent. among the general creditors.

Cases of Hardship.

The worst feature about his transactions is the heavy loss which falls upon a large class of people in moderate circumstances. In many respects his operations have been similar to those which preceded the failure of Curtis L. North, in Meriden, many years ago—a failure which brought ruin to hundreds, and caused a profound sensation throughout the State. Innumerable instances, almost, might be cited to show the inhumanity of the man if it shall finally turn out that he had not sense of honor enough to provide for those who were entirely dependent upon his honesty. One case is reported of a family of maiden ladies, who had $4000 in Government bonds, and about $2000 in other securities—all that they possessed, except a little homestead—which were placed in his keeping. A young man who had accumulated about $2500 let Mr. Holt have it because he believed, as nearly everybody did, that he was as good, if not better, than the bank. Since the defalcation came to light nothing can be found of these trust funds. The absconder has evidently made a clean sweep of everything, though he may offer some redress hereafter. As the matter now stands, however, the hardship entailed is of the severest character, and is widespread throughout the limits of Tolland county, affecting old and young, widows and shop girls. The business community also suffers largely, as one individual alone is on his paper to an amount exceeding $50,000.

Distinction Without a Difference.

The Legislature of Connecticut, in its wisdom, has declared that if a man shall appropriate the funds of a bank or a insurance company he shall suffer for his offense by a term of imprisonment in the State Prison. But if he accepts as a sacred trust the hard earnings of the poor and absconds, he is only guilty of a breach of trust, and the law cannot touch him. Mr. Holt's worst offense is his robbing of the poor, who can have no satisfaction; corporations robbed may—unless disposed to compound felony, as is too often the case—employ detectives and bring the criminal to justice. So far Mr. Holt has pursued his travels unmolested, and if he returns will do so voluntarily.

Security of the Company.

It should be stated here that the loss to the insurance company does not affect its soundness in the least. There still remain assets amounting to $50,000 or over, and its policy holders need not give themselves any uneasiness whatever.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Covode Consults with President Grant About the Approaching Election—A Correspondent's Version of the Interview.

The New York *Herald's* Washington letter writer sent the following from the capital yesterday:—

The radical party in Pennsylvania would seem to be in a bad way. If Geary is defeated, however, it will not be the fault of John Covode, the chairman of the State Central Committee. That indefatigable worker, after laboring for weeks past to settle the interminable squabbles between the different clans of the radical party in the Keystone State, arrived here this morning to get Grant all right for Geary. Covode's success in reconciling the belligerent elements of his party on the eve of a great battle is something for other politicians to imitate. "Whenever I heard of trouble," says Covode, "in any part of the State, I just sent for the parties, and having brought them before me at Philadelphia, told them what was to be done, and it was done."

In this way "Honest John," as he is called, has brought Cameronians, Curtin men, Forneyites, fellows who swear by McClure, and men who are against all the factions, face to face, got them in good humor with each other, and set them all to work for Geary. Having put the machine in good running order at home, Covode thought he had better run over here and learn how Grant felt. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a speech for Geary in Philadelphia last night, and Covode brought him along to talk to the President about the importance of electing Geary. Collector Grinnell, of New York, happened to come on the same train with them, and this morning Covode, Wilson, Grinnell, and W. E. Chandler all made their appearance at the White House and went in together to the President. Grant inquired after Geary's prospects. Covode gave it as his opinion that Geary would be elected, but he intimated that some of the radicals in Pennsylvania were not quite so sanguine. Aleck McClure had said the other day that Geary was beaten; so had Bill Mann. The President said he did not believe Geary would be beaten. His impressions while on a visit to Pennsylvania did not warrant that belief. Senator Wilson thought it of the greatest importance that the radicals should carry Pennsylvania and Ohio this fall. "If we are beaten there," said Wilson, with great earnestness, "we are beaten all through the South, and matters won't go right. If we are successful in Pennsylvania and Ohio the South will see that it is not to her interest to go with the Democracy." Covode said this was the view he took of the matter, whereat Grant took an extra pull at his cigar and raised a cloud of smoke between himself and his visitors. When this had cleared away he inquired of Covode what could be done, or rather what the administration could do, to help Geary, at the same time expressing himself willing to do anything he could for the success of the party. Covode said most of the people of Pennsylvania knew on which side the President was, but he thought it would do the Republicans a great deal of good if the President could come into the State and mingle some with the people. Noticing some little hesitation on the part of Grant, Covode here strengthened his argument by referring in a complimentary way to the recent trip of the President to the western part of Pennsylvania. "You have no idea," said Covode, putting himself into an argumentative attitude, "what good you did us, Mr. President, by that little visit. You made a great impression on the Germans, who were dissatisfied about their lager beer and the Sunday laws and one thing and another; and then the whisky men had threatened to go against us, but your visit seems to have made them all right." The President said he had been away so much that he did not see exactly how he could go to Pennsylvania. "We want you," said Covode, "to come into the eastern part of the State. There is to be a great fair at Allentown this week, and if possible you should be there to-morrow night. If you will go I will make arrangements to have a special car for you at Baltimore to-morrow." The President said he didn't know, but if he could get off he would go, and would telegraph Senator Cameron in the morning. Having "fixed" the President, Covode proceeded to the Interior Department to see Secretary Cox about letting Pennsylvanians employed there go home to vote. Covode had heard that Cox proposed to apply the docking system, which prevails at the Treasury, to all clerks going home to vote. In consequence of this many clerks had made up their minds not to go home at all. Covode informed Cox of this fact, and intimated that he (Cox) was endangering the success of the party in Pennsylvania, because, argued Covode, we may need the last man and the last dollar; besides, the President wants Geary elected. This last point was too much for Cox, and he agreed to let the clerks go home without docking them. Having "fixed" the President, Cox, and every other official he came across, Covode left for Pennsylvania tonight to "fix" Geary.

CATASTROPHE.

The Terrible Accident at Niagara Falls.

We find in the Buffalo *Courier* of Saturday a more nearly complete account of the sad catastrophe at Niagara Falls on Friday than we have elsewhere seen. The *Courier* says:—

Among those who came to Buffalo to attend the Universalist Convention were Mr. J. J. Tillinghast and wife, of Providence, Rhode Island. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. L. Fisher, Miss Mahala A. Smith, and Miss Marianna Ballou, also residents of Providence. Yesterday they resolved to visit the Falls. Arrived at the Falls, a carriage was engaged, driven by a young man named Robert Welch, in the employ of James Martin. The vehicle was a barouche. The party rode leisurely across the new bridge, and up to the Table Rock, where they alighted and spent a few minutes admiring the view from this point. Returning, they had reached the Clifton House, when they concluded to drive down to the ferry, then dismiss their carriage, and take a boat across the river. The driver—we tell this part of the story as our reporter had it from him—objected to making the somewhat perilous descent. The descent was made, however, safely, and without any symptom of freakishness on the part of the horses, until the sharp turn had been made. Directly after this the near mare, the one furthest from the side, took alarm, began to snort and look in a frightened manner up the high cliff over its head. The fright of the animal was not so great that it could not have been readily got under control on a clear track, and the driver was not at the time alarmed; but a jump or two was made, when a thornbush, which projected into the road, struck her shoulder, and she made a leap, as Welch expressed it, "as though a cannon ball had struck her," sheer against the off horse, and in the twinkling of an eye, team, carriage, and occupants were precipitated over the bank. The driver comprehended the imminent peril in time to jump for his life, and Mr. Tillinghast did the same. But the four ladies, probably hindered by their clothing, were unable to make their escape, and were plunged with the vehicle down the bank. At this point the precipitate descent is about twenty feet, and below that rocks and shards shelve down to the edge of the river. The carriage must have bounded from the edge of the bank, as it crushed through and prostrated a small tree that stood out several feet therefrom, and landed on the shelving rocks a complete wreck. When Mr. Tillinghast, who was unhurt, had hurried down the road and up the river, where the mangled ladies lay, it was a heart-rending sight that met his eye. One, Miss Smith, was killed outright. Thrown from the carriage, she had plunged down headlong, and dashing against a rock, it had cloven her skull far into the brain, making a gash that was sickening to look upon. She was terribly mangled otherwise, but the wound on the head caused instantaneous death. Mrs. Tillinghast and Miss Ballou were found senseless, but breathing. The former was fearfully wounded about the head, and probably suffered concussion of the brain; while Miss Ballou, besides a gash in the head, had two compound fractures of the right arm, above the elbow, and several of her ribs were broken. Mrs Fisher escaped with a broken wrist. The accident occurred at about twenty minutes before 2 o'clock. The ferryman, whose name we did not learn, reached the spot where the suffering women were, even before Mr. Tillinghast did, and carried the dead body of Miss Smith down from the cliff. In a few moments the calamity was noised abroad, and large numbers had flocked to the spot. Among them was Dr. Mewbern, of the Forty-fourth Royal Infantry, who took charge of the mangled ladies. The deceased, Miss Mahala A. Smith, was about thirty years of age. She was the daughter of a wealthy family of high standing in Providence, and is spoken of, by those who knew her, as a lady of great amiability, and one unusually attractive. The news of her cruel death will come like a thunder-bolt to her family and friends at home.

PEABODY.

He Starts for England.

Mr. George Peabody sails this morning in the Scotia for England. He came on a visit to this country in the early part of the summer on account of his failing health, which, unhappily, has improved but little during his visit. Mr. Peabody's generous gifts during his visit have already been made known. To Washington College, Louisiana, he donated $50,000, and to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, $400,000. He expressed great gratification at the management of the Southern Educational Fund, and at the manner of its reception by the people for whose benefit it was intended. His movements from place to place have been made very quietly, his strength not permitting him to accept of receptions and hospitalities to any great extent. At Philadelphia, he was the guest of Mr. Charles Macalester, at whose mansion in Torresdale Mr. Peabody saw numerous friends, among them ex-Secretary Borie, General Kilby Smith, Commander Steedman, and others. In Baltimore he was simply able to meet the trustees of the institute for conference. While in this city he has kept within doors, avoiding all publicity and excitement. His departure will be sincerely regretted by a host of American friends.

THE GOLD PANIC.

Feeling of the Brokers Against the Gold Exchange Bank.

The feeling of the brokers against the Gold Exchange Bank is most bitter, although many of them are just enough to admit that its action on Friday was designed for the best interests of all concerned, and actually prevented a panic more damaging than that of '57. It appears that during the excitement of that day, when the transactions aggregated over $500,000,000, including purchases, sales, and loans, the bank was overwhelmed with the immensity of the business, and its clerical force was pushed to its utmost to settle up Thursday's accounts (which footed up $324,000,000, and which were partially unsettled) and attend to the current business of the day. A reporter called at the bank last evening, and was informed by Mr. Benedict, the President, that the bank was making satisfactory progress in the settlement of Thursday's business. At that hour (10 P. M.), the force of the bank was hard at work, and one of the clerks said he did not expect to see home before to-night. It is said that the bank officers, seeing that the panic of Friday bade fair to swamp the business interests of the city, and being anxious to relieve the distress, since in so doing they acted in protection of the bank, made certain partial and a few complete settlements with dealers, not knowing that they (the dealers) would be affected by the failure of other parties. It proved, however, that the dealers who obtained settlement, or at least some of them, had had dealings with defaulters, and were consequently unable to meet their engagements. It is understood that the bank lost rather heavily by these operations, and ominous rumors were in circulation yesterday relative to its solvency. It is impossible to tell the exact status of the bank, as the delay in settlement, the failures, and the panic, have left its accounts in a fearful muddle. The opinion of brokers should be carefully weighed, and when one of them asserts that the bank is "shaky" (and not one but one hundred made that assertion yesterday), it would be well to remember that the brokers are exasperated against the bank, and may perhaps allow their anger to get the better of their discretion. That the bank has fourteen millions of gold locked up is emphatically denied on the street, where the general opinion is that its specie balance is very much smaller.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

How Business is Affected.

The New York Corn Exchange presented a gloomy appearance yesterday. The building was almost entirely deserted long before the hour of closing, most of the brokers and shippers departing in disgust at the unsteady state of affairs. Several who have heavy cargoes of corn and other produce on hand, and are unable to dispose of them by export or otherwise, will suffer severely, and it was whispered around yesterday that some well-known houses were already showing signs of distress. Fortunately, at the commencement of the present panic most of the vessels up for foreign ports were chartered, and either already loaded or taking their cargoes on board. If the excitement had occurred about three weeks ago, when large numbers of merchants were busy making arrangements for the fall trade, the consequences would have been more disastrous. As it is, numbers will be nipped severely. The shippers generally prefer paying demurrage to running any risk by disposing of their exchange in the uncertain condition of the market, and for the present the produce and shipping business may be considered at a standstill. It is, however, on the poor dock laborers that this unfortunate crisis presses most heavily. Barrels of flour lie pile upon pile along the docks, but no welcome stevedore summons unwilling idlers to work.

THE HORNET.

A Regular Cuban Man-of-War After Spanish Vessels—Her Armament, Crew, Speed, and History.

The New York *Sun* of this morning publishes the following:—

When the Ryan expedition was about ready to leave this port, several reporters representing the leading city papers were invited by the Cuban Junta to accompany it until it arrived at a safe distance from our coast. These reporters were escorted on board a small steamer by a member of the Junta Cubana, who showed them every courtesy. They were, however, hardly away from the pier before enterprising reporters who did not go were engaged writing up the expedition, which was not safe before morning came, and the whole undertaking was exposed, and in consequence the expedition was captured. At about the same time negotiations for the purchase of the Hornet, then lying at League Island, were concluded. She was bought by Cubans and Americans, without any assistance of the Junta, and preparations were immediately made for converting her into a Cuban man-of-war. She was overhauled and repaired at Messrs. Neafie & Levy's, at Kensington wharf.

The First Ruse.

An American was placed in command, who was to remain in charge until her armament and complement of her crew were on board. She was cleared for Liverpool, via Havana, on Friday, the 13th ult., and Saturday following she dropped down the river to a point opposite the city. A small tug was employed to take commissary stores on board the Hornet. One of the men on that tug suspected that the Hornet was to go into Cuban service. He talked about it until United States Marshal Gregory heard the report, and determined to seize the suspicious vessel.

The Seizure of the Hornet.

Accordingly Marshal Gregory, accompanied by Captain Wright, went on board the revenue cutter Miami, and gave orders to the captain to take the Hornet. When the Miami came in view of the Hornet the latter steamed off up the river. The Miami sent a blank cartridge over her bow, which brought her to. She was taken to the Navy Yard and held until the 23d ultimo, when she was released.

Off for Halifax.

The programme for her departure having thus been broken, she was sent to Halifax for coal, where she arrived on the 3d instant, and on the following day was seized on complaint of the Spanish Consul. Meantime she continued to take in coal until on the 5th one of her crew made affidavit that she was a Cuban privateer and had arms on board. The Spanish Consul then gave $30,000 bonds for damages in case his charges were untrue, and she was unloaded. No arms were found on her. She was released, and, again taking in a full supply of coal and thirty more men, she hurriedly steamed out of Halifax on the night of the 12th inst., this time bound for an appointed place on the coast of Massachusetts, where her armament had been sent.

A Heavy Armament on Board.

For certain good reasons we do not give the point from which the Hornet received her guns and supplies, but on the morning of the 21st all were on board, and with a crew of seventy men, Cuba's first man-of-war, with the word Hornet erased, and Cuba, her new name, inscribed on the stern and pennant, weighed anchor for a point off Gardiner's Island. Before leaving Halifax her captain had received his commission.

The Commander of the Hornet.

Captain Eloy Comacho is her commander. It will be remembered that he surprised the crew of the Spanish steamer Comanditario off the Cuban coast last April, and had to abandon her on account of want of coal and close pursuit by the Spanish man-of-war. He is a bold, dashing, middle-aged Cuban gentleman of wealth and education.

Her Armament and Crew.

The Hornet was a blockade runner, and was captured by the United States war steamship Supply early in 1865, with a cargo valued at $250,000. She has been confused with the Lillian, also a blockade runner. The latter was converted into a man-of-war while the Hornet was sent to League Island, where she had remained until last June. She is 820 tons burden, and pierced for eight guns. She is a side-wheel, and ranked third-class. She is of Clyde built, and can, under heavy pressure, make fifteen knots an hour. She has seven guns, three on each side and a pivot bow gun, a 100-pounder Parrot of long range. The side guns are 32-pounders, two 68-pounders, two grape and canister pieces, also 68-pounders. Her crew, the last of whom went on board of her night before last, numbers 153 men, sixty of whom are Americans, who saw service during our war. She has twenty-two experienced gunners, and all the munitions, boarding hooks, and complete paraphernalia of a corsair. She is no privateer, but a regularly commissioned man-of-war, commanded by a Cuban, with a commission from Cespedes.

Her Mission

is to capture Spanish merchantmen and take them into Mexican ports for adjudication; she is also to capture and destroy Spanish transports, and all passenger steamers engaged on the Cuban coast, and, when prudent, attack Spanish armed steamships or sailing vessels. She will not be used as a transport, as reported. Whenever it is unsafe for her to carry her prizes into Mexican ports, she will save what she can of their cargoes, and then set fire to them and sink them at sea. What the Alabama was to our commerce, the Cuba will be to Spanish commerce. Another use will be made of her. She will escort all expeditions into safe bays, and guard them until landed, and afterward escort the vessel carrying them out to sea.

GENERALITIES.

Equine Sagacity.

There is a horse at the Government corral at this place noted for loosening the knot of the halter-strap with which he is tied. It is useless to tie him with any ordinary knot. He will work the strap loose with his teeth and go about the corral just when he chooses. There is a well in the yard from which all the Government stock are watered. Day before yesterday the pump—a force-pump, worked by brakes—got out of order, and no water could be obtained. The animals were taken to the creek close by for water. The horse referred to refused to drink, was taken to his stall and tied as usual. In a few minutes he deliberately untied his halter, walked over to the pump, and finding no water in the trough where he was accustomed to drink, at once seized the brake with his teeth and worked it up and down several times, then put his nose to the spout, evidently expecting water to come. Again and again, for nearly five minutes, did he seize the brake and work it and then put his nose to the spout. Finding his efforts useless he walked off, evidently disappointed. Several of the hands at the corral and others witnessed the above, and can testify to its correctness.—*Austin (Texas) Republican, Sept. 16.*

Detestable Chignons.

A Paris letter-writer gossips thus:—"A great noise was heard this morning in one of the most elegant houses of the Rue de Rivoli, and soon after the people thus attracted before the doorway saw a well-dressed man rushing down stairs with an indefinable bundle of things in one hand and a bottle in the other. He threw down the bundle in the middle of the court-yard, and poured upon it the contents of the bottle, to which he set fire, causing the whole to blaze furiously. Several women were then heard crying and sobbing up stairs in the most pitiful manner. It turned out afterwards that the gentleman has a wife and three daughters, who evince an inexhaustible and immoderate love for false chignons. They possessed already twenty of these artificial ornaments, and were going to purchase four more—larger and thicker, in accordance with the very last fashion—when the angry husband and father, tired of being continually called upon to satisfy such an extraordinary taste for chignons, seized the whole stock, got a litre of petroleum, and set the false hair blazing in the court, to the great amusement of all present."

The National Capital.

This is the published call for a convention to consider the removal of the national capital:—

In pursuance of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, held the 10th of August, the undersigned committee have sent invitations to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and to the Governors of the various States and Territories, to attend in person, and requesting the latter to appoint two delegates for each Congressional district and four delegates at large for each State, to meet in convention at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 20th of October next, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of the removal of the national seat of government from Washington city to some point in the valley of the Mississippi; and in order that every portion of the country may be represented, the committee earnestly recommend that in case any of the governors may fail to make any of the desired appointments, the people of the Congressional districts of such States shall appoint the prescribed number of delegates to represent them, who will be recognized and cordially received. Appended are the names of the committee.

Hayes and Rosecrans.

A silly story has been going the rounds of the Democratic press of Ohio, for some time past, seeking to detract from the bright and unsullied military record of Governor Rutherford Hayes. The following letter speaks for itself. The sly dig at the Democratic press for its continued misrepresentation of Rosecrans is especially enjoyable:—

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Sept 11.—My Dear General:—Your favor of the 9th ult. is before me. Having been mislaid, it has remained unanswered till now. The foolish story you desire me to contradict, about my having once seized General Hayes by the collar and threatened to cut off his shoulder-straps, does injustice to me, it is true; but I am so used to misrepresentation and calumny through the press that I seldom notice even the greatest. However, as it also does shameful injustice to Governor Hayes, and he may not find it pleasant to suffer as I do, nor easy to prove a negative, it is my pleasure to say that no such occurrence transpired, nor have I ever had occasion, so far as I now remember, for aught but commendation of the military conduct of Governor Hayes while under my command. On the contrary, he had both my respect and esteem as an officer and a gentleman, and still retains them.

Truly yours, W. S. ROSECRANS.

To General J. M. Comly, Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The extraordinary complication of affairs in Wall street is still the absorbing centre of interest with the business community, and the financial situation is only a repetition of itself from day to day. The regular dealings in gold are as yet suspended, and the marketable prices of all kinds of goods continue nominal. The Gold Exchange assembled this morning and a gleam of light was shed upon the confusion reigning in that department of the street by the adoption of resolutions placing the work of making clearances with the Bank of New York. When the proposition was laid before that institution, however, it was declined, and the Gold Exchange reassembled to further consider the matter, when it was decided to attempt the clearance themselves, and a committee was accordingly appointed who have been in session ever since, but have made little progress towards a completion of the work. One incident of the meeting this morning particularly deserves narration as showing the terrible consequences which might have followed the culmination of the gold speculation. A resolution to go on with the dealings in gold had almost passed when the danger which would arise therefrom was instantly pointed out and averted. Had the Gold Board gone into regular session it would have been necessary to foreclose the outstanding accounts of every member in default. From fifty to sixty millions of gold would thus have been brought under the hammer, and the singular spectacle would have been witnessed of gold selling down to par if not below it. This would have been the indubitable result of the forced sale of so much gold. The mistake was discovered in time and prevented. Every member of the Exchange would have been bankrupted, for the heaviest capital could not have withstood the pressure of such immense sales. As it is, the members of the board are compelled to keep the market closed, for the resumption of transactions would open a sluice gate that would sweep all away. As a matter of mutual protection this procedure is all requisite. The meeting decided, however, to allow the borrowing and lending of gold as the condition to the preparation of statements in connection with Friday's clearances, and this was the only kind of business done in the once animated Gold Room. The details of these several sessions and of the general proceedings in Wall street to-day are given at length elsewhere in this paper.

"The price of gold was nominal and ranged from 129 to 133. The Government sold $897,000 out of the million offered, that being the total of the bids at and above the figure to which sales were limited. The merchants who have so recently felt the dead-lock in the gold market were prominent as buyers, in order to make their payments of customs as well as to purchase bills of exchange. Although the rates for exchange are firmer for this reason, they are yet nominal, the range to-day being as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 107@108; good to prime bankers', 108@108½; short sight, 108½@109; Paris, sixty days, 5·27½@5·20; short sight, 5·20@5·17½; Antwerp, 5·27½@5·20; Switzerland, 5·27½@5·20; Hamburg, 34½@35½; Amsterdam, 39½@40½; Frankfort, 39½@40½; Bremen, 77½@78½; Prussian thalers, 70@70½.

"Even the Government market was heavy under the general demoralization, and prices broke down to the following figures at the close:—United States currency sixes, 106½@106½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 118½@119¼; do. do. coupon, 119@119¼; do. Five-twenties, registered, May and November, 118¾@119; do. do., coupon, 1862, 119¾@120¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119@119½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 119½@119¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 116¾@117; do. do., coupon, 1865, do. 116¾@117; do. coupon, 1867, do., 116¾@117; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 116¾@117; do. ten-forties, registered, 108@108¾; do. do., coupon, 108¾@108¾.

—At Fremont, Ohio, the firemen have struck against an ordinance forbidding the ringing of the engine-house bell except in the case of fire.

—They are digging up an old cemetery in Muscatine, Iowa, and use the contents, coffins, bones, and all, to fill up a low piece of marshy land.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Avondale Sufferers Relief Fund—The Tennessee Legislature—What will Probably Come to Pass—Politics and Peculations in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Convening of the Tennessee Legislature—What is Sure to be Done—Suspension of a Newspaper.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—The Legislature convenes next Monday, and early in the succeeding week will elect a United States Senator. At this early day the following events can be predicted with a reasonable certainty of their fulfilment:—1. Andrew Johnston will be elected Senator; 2. The fifteenth amendment will not be ratified; 3. A Constitutional Convention will be called at an early day, which body will effect the enfranchisement of every disfranchised person in the State; 4. In any event the bonds of the State will not be repudiated, although earnest advocates for such a measure will not be wanting; 5. The partisan legislation of the last few years will be generally repealed. These are the main questions to come before the Legislature and convention growing out of it. The fight for the Senatorship will be fierce, but the result can be told in advance. The new Legislature will contain another set of men than has ever been found in the Tennessee General Assembly.

The *Press and Times*, the radical organ of the city, will suspend in a day or two, leaving not a single daily radical paper in the State, as Brownlow's *Whig* has become quite conservative.

Suit for $10,000.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Justice of the Peace Millard has sued the city for $10,000 for damages sustained by falling through a defective sidewalk.

Taxes on Merchandise.

Several months since a number of prominent merchants of the city prepared a bill, which will be presented to the Legislature, praying that taxes on merchandise be placed on the same principle as other taxable property of the State. Prominent merchants of the city left last evening to visit Nashville, Chattanooga, and other commercial centres of the State, to secure the co-operation of merchants in different parts of the State in the matter.

Duties on Railroad Iron.

Resolutions, having for their ultimate object the repeal of the duties on railroad iron, passed the Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

Alcorn,

the radical candidate for Governor of Mississippi, is in the city.

FROM BALTIMORE.

That Contumacious Building Committee—Doings of the Workingmen—Marine Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The resolution requesting the Building Committee of the new City Hall to resign passed the first branch of the City Council last night, and probably will pass the second branch to-night. But the committee now declare they will not resign, which would be confessing their own guilt. The charges against the Judge, Sheriff, and others are still before the Grand Jury, but amount to nothing.

The workingmen last night nominated William A. Wysong for Sheriff and Henry G. Jarvis for City Surveyor. At the next meeting they will nominate the entire Legislative, City Councils, and other candidates.

The British barque Ann McCann washed ashore in Chesapeake Bay, with a large cargo of flour and grain.

FROM NEW YORK.

Concert in Aid of the Avondale Widows and Orphans.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—The volunteer concert in aid of the Avondale widows and orphans last night, at St. James' Hall, in this city, was a decided success. The best professional and amateur talent of the city participated. The Beethoven Musical Society, under the direction of Professor Groscurth, contributed vastly to its success, as also did Signor Nuno, of the Buffalo Conservatory of Music, who acted as director of the vocal performance. The receipts will probably reach six hundred dollars.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 29—11 A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities dull. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 82½; 10-40s, 75¾. Erie Railroad, 22; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands, 12⅛@12⅜d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛@12⅜d. The sales will probably reach 7000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 29—1 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 84 for 1862s.

The Primitive Style.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says that Rev. James Gilnath—"old Father Gilnath"—who, forty years ago, beat a blacksmith who had determined to "thrash every preacher" who should dare to enter the town in which said blacksmith was a terror—is about to take a journey to the far West. Father Gilnath still delights in pioneer habits; therefore he will not journey by railroad, but in the style of the olden time, in a stout wagon. The wagon is prepared for the trip—with bed and cooking utensils. There will be two in the party—Mr. Gilnath and his nephew. They will journey to Kansas and thence to Nebraska, and on towards the Southwest. The trip will occupy three months.

Newberry's Will.

The case of Mark Skinner, *et al.*, executor, vs. Julia B. Newberry, came up in the Supreme Court at Chicago, on Wednesday, and was argued by Edward Isham for the appellant, and J. L. Thompson, both of Chicago, for the appellee. This case involves the distribution of the estate of the late Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago, which amounts to $3,000,000. The widow having renounced the provisions of the will which gave her the homestead and the personal property attached, and an annuity of $10,000, she now claims a life estate in one-third of all the real estate, and one-third of all the personal estate absolutely after the payment of the debts, which were given to her by the court below. The court has taken it under advisement.—*Chicago Post.*

—The largest tannery in the world is at Kane, Pennsylvania. It already has 600 vats in operation, and consumes 10,000 cords of hemlock bark per year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1869.

There is a very heavy demand for all classes of loans to-day, the activity prevailing in the stock market during the past few days having stimulated the demand for "call loans" considerably. In view, however, of the unsteady feeling prevailing in the stock market, the rates on this class of collaterals are unusually severe. In the discount market all paper is subjected to close scrutiny, and the least objectionable feature in the offerings renders them uncurrent. This is a source of great inconvenience to all classes of manufacturers and business men, not only on account of the high scale of rates, but the discredit of having to pay 15 per cent. for temporary loans.

To-day the rates for call loans are as irregular as those of time loans, and range from 6@10 per cent., the latter on stock collaterals.

There is no regular price for gold to-day, but some business sales were made on Third street at 131⅛@132.

United States securities were dull and rather weak.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market this morning, and prices generally were steady. State loans were dull. City 6s, new issues, sold at 100⅛@100¼. Reading Railroad was in active demand, but prices lower, selling as low as 45⅞1, s. o., and at 46 cash. Catawissa Railroad changed hands at 37@37¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅛@55⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120@120½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅜; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 37.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 55½. Coal shares were in better demand. St. Nicholas sold at 2¾, and New Creek at ¾. In Bank and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported. 44 was bid for Second and Third, 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 Am Gold	132⅛	50 sh Cata Pf	37¾
$10000 City 6s, N. is. c.	100¼	100 do	37
$500 do ...New	100⅜	100 sh Oil C. & A. R.	37
$5000 do. New .c.	100⅜	200 sh St Nich Cl. .c.	2¾
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	80½	200 sh New Creek..	¾
$1000 Leh V R n bs. op..	93½	200 sh Leh N St...is.	35¼
$2000 C & A 6s '89...	82½	100 sh Leh Val R..	56⅜
1 sh Cam & Am R.	120	10 do	56½
2 do	120⅛	10 do .....c.	56¼
100 sh Reading	46	40 sh Penna R..is.	55¾
100 do	46	30 do ....is.	55⅝
100 do	46	13 do	55⅝
39 do	45¾	80 do .....2d.	55⅝
200 do	45⅞	100 do .....s30.	55⅝
300 do....is.c.	45⅞1	100 do 30d saf4.	55⅝
300 do..s30wn.	45⅞1	100 do.....s30.	55¾
200 do ....is.	45⅞1		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 120@120⅛; do., 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., 1867, 117⅜@117⅝; do., 1868, 117⅛@117⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; 6s, 106@106½; Gold—no quotation.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119⅛; do. 1862, 120@120⅛; do. 1864, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1865, new, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1867, do. 117⅜@117⅝; do. 1868, do., 117⅜@117⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 106@106½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@133; Silver, 126@128.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending September 25, 1869.....$27,502·13

Previous in 1869.....452,574·

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SURPLUS GOLD IN THE TREASURY—THE TARIFF.

From the N. Y. World.

The best remedy for a disease and surest safeguard against its recurrence, is the removal of its causes. If we were not afflicted with the Republican absurdity of two different kinds of money of equal values, there could be no gambling in gold; as, in point of fact, there is none in England, and was never any in this country in the era of specie payments. Gambling in gold, when gold is the ordinary standard of values, is a simple impossibility. If an English merchant wants gold, either for exportation or any other purpose, he has only to go to the Bank of England and present its notes, and he receives an amount of gold equal to the presented notes. It would be absurd to pay a premium for what he can thus always get without a premium. Money may be scarce or plenty, but so long as specie payments are maintained, paper money is just as good as metallic, being convertible into it at the pleasure of the holder. The crazy and ruinous gold-gambling which prevails in this country is one of the many evil consequences of the double system of money introduced by the Republican party. England, in the early part of this century, kept clear of the absurdity of two different kinds of money in the collection of her revenue and her ordinary fiscal transactions. She collected the duties on imports and paid the interest on her public debt in the ordinary currency of her internal commerce—the notes of the Bank of England. Gold bore a premium during the greater part of the period of suspension; but she did not foolishly enhance its price and stimulate speculation in it by creating unnecessary occasions for its use.

What could be more absurd than our present system of collecting duties in gold, then selling the gold for greenbacks, then using the greenbacks for the purchase of bonds? After the gold has been collected, why not pay it out directly for the bonds, instead of the clumsy, roundabout process of making the debased greenbacks the medium of purchases? If greenbacks are the money the Government prefers to use, it is absurd to bring them into the Treasury by the circuitous method of first collecting a kind of money it does not want, and then exchanging it for another kind which it would better suit the convenience of the importing merchants to pay directly into the Treasury. Why put the importers to the trouble and expense of buying gold, subjecting them to the extortions and rascality of the gold-gamblers, when the Government does not want the gold, has no use for it when it has got it, and sells it out again for greenbacks to use in its own transactions? The process by which a million dollars in greenbacks get fleeced on their way into the Treasury is this:—First, the merchant (let us suppose the transaction to have commenced last Friday) goes into Wall street and buys gold at 160, giving his check on a bank for $1,000,000 for the $625,000 in gold which that amount of greenbacks purchase at 160. The $625,000 in gold is paid into the Treasury, which sells the same gold on Saturday at 132, receiving for it $825,000 in greenbacks, which are immediately used by the Treasury for the purchase of bonds. It has cost the merchant $1,000,000 in greenbacks to get $825,000 in greenbacks into the Treasury, whereas, if the Government had taken the greenbacks directly from him, it might have received the same amount it gets at the end of all this circuitous bother and have left the merchant a clear surplus of $175,000, which he has lost; which the Government has not gained; which has gone to enrich the gold-gamblers to whom so absurd a fiscal system furnishes an easy harvest. The loss of merchants without any gain to the Government is not ordinarily so great; but there is always a real loss unless the gold brokers do business without a profit. The Government professes to regard them as a set of scoundrelly vultures, and yet it supplies them with employment and makes their occupation indispensable, by requiring their intervention for getting greenbacks into the Treasury, when the merchant has the very greenbacks the Treasury wants deposited in a city bank, and might transfer them directly by the inexpensive process of drawing his check. The end and upshot of the whole cumbrous circuit of transactions is merely to get greenbacks into the Treasury; yet the Government refuses to receive the greenbacks from the merchant, and compels him to pay toll to the gold brokers for nobody's advantage but theirs. The Government makes additional trouble and bother for itself, exposes the mercantile community to pillage and loss by the gold-gamblers, and merely gets at last the very greenbacks which the merchants would gladly have paid, and saved the heavy tolls given for the needless intervention of the brokers in gold. The Government thus feeds the scoundrelly vultures it so vehemently denounces with employment and premiums, by making their trade indispensable for supplying the Treasury with greenbacks. The Government forces the whole stream of the customs revenue through their mill; it voluntarily makes its credit the sport of their machinations, and the whole mercantile community the prey of their rapacity; and then makes a show of virtuous indignation that so absurd a system bears its natural fruits! There might be greater waste and folly; but could there be more glaring absurdity?

It will be said in extenuation that the Government has bound itself by a pledge to the public creditors to collect the customs revenue in gold; and that the absurdity we have exposed is incident to the fulfilment of that pledge. It will be said that it is only the excess of revenue, beyond what is required for paying interest, that is converted into greenbacks. This is a worthless excuse; for why should there be an enormous and constantly accumulating excess? Gold enough to pay the interest the Government is no doubt pledged to collect; but the pledge does not bind it to accumulate a vast surplus of gold for conversion into greenbacks. The surplus is one of the evil consequences of the exorbitant tariff, which ought to be immediately cut down to the actual wants of the Government for the payment of interest. It has been perpetually dinned into our ears by the protectionists since the war, that the public debt has settled the tariff question, because the reduction of the tariff would be inconsistent with the obligations of the Government to its creditors. The vast hoard of idle gold in the Treasury puts that pretense to shame. If Congress should next winter reduce the tariff so that it would yield but $80,000,000 a year, instead of the $160,000,000 that are now collected, the Government could meet all its gold obligations and still have a surplus. For the present, indeed, it needs to use more than eighty millions a year in the payment of interest; but the hundred millions now lying in the Treasury would suffice to make up the deficiency for two or three years, and by the time the existing surplus was exhausted the whole debt ought to be refunded at a lower rate. The gold-bearing debt amounts to but little more than two thousand millions, the interest on which at four per cent. (conceded to be a sufficiently high rate for the new bonds) would be only eighty millions a year. There is no reason why the tariff should not be immediately reduced to yield only that amount of revenue; the internal taxes being more than sufficient for the expenses of administration. If only half the present amount of gold revenue were collected, only half as much gold would be needed by our merchants. With the same supply of gold and a diminished demand, the price would necessarily go down; probably it would not exceed 110. A reduction of the tariff would not only diminish the demand for gold, but increase the supply by gradually unloading the Treasury of its surplus hoard in the interval that must elapse before the reduction of the rate of interest on the debt. Moreover, by taking off the duties from articles used in manufactures, we should be able to increase our exports to foreign countries, and pay for all our imports without sending gold abroad; thus again diminishing the demand for gold and further reducing its price, curtailing the business of the gold brokers, and bringing the country steadily forward towards specie payments. The prompt reduction of the tariff to the actual gold wants of the Treasury is the most important thing which now admits of being done to rectify the financial disorders which all see and deplore.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have an earnest word for the administration with reference to the military commanders and civil aspirants who are continually boring the White House and the departments, insisting that the President and his Cabinet shall intermeddle in Southern local contests in favor of what are termed the regular Republican tickets. We beg that what we say shall at least be thoughtfully considered.

We have always understood, but stand ready to be corrected by the President if in error, that a good general keeps his eye on the key of the position, determined to be successful there, though at the cost of temporary reverses at points of no strategic consequence. Such seems to us the dictate, if not of military rule, at all events of common sense.

Now the key of the position in our present struggle is the fifteenth amendment. If we carry that, fixing forever in the Constitution the principle that the rights of all citizens, whether civil or political, are equal in the eye of the law, we shall have triumphed, no matter who may be temporarily Governor of Virginia or of Texas. Let history record that, under General Grant's administration, the fifteenth amendment was ratified and the national debt, being in process of rapid reduction, was funded in an American consol at a low rate of interest, and that administration cannot be written down a failure. On the contrary, its wisdom will be vindicated and its praises resound through coming generations. If, on the other hand, we lose the fifteenth amendment, we are thrown back upon the old, senseless, bootless, out-of-date struggle about "White Man's Government" and all the antediluvian jargon that should have been hushed with the hoarse bellowing of the Rebel cannon. We shall imitate the idolatrous and stiff-necked Israelites who, after coming in plain sight of the promised land, turned their backs on it, and wandered forty years in the stony wilderness.

We think that the Dutchman was substantially right in regarding as fish all that came to his net. If a Legislature of Texas composed entirely of Rebels would ratify the fifteenth amendment, we should make haste to recognize it, and do whatever was necessary to secure that ratification. Mr. Sumner, we infer from his last speech, would do nothing until they had solemnly declared that they repented of taking part in the Rebellion. This may be statesmanship; it strikes us as the obstinate folly of a martinet or a child. Ratifying the fifteenth amendment is the very evidence of loyalty we require, worth any quantity of barren professions.

The votes of several States are still needed for the pending amendment; we have stood by and seen that of Tennessee thrown away, and will keep silence no longer. It was entirely practicable to have saved that State, even after the insane quarrel which rent the Republican party; had the administration been allowed to exert its influence and power to that end, it might have secured a pledge from the Rebels enfranchised by Senter that they would ratify the XVth amendment. But it was virtually constrained to favor Stokes after he was deader than any door nail ever can be; and the net result of that folly is the loss of Tennessee's vote on the main question.

We insist that there be no more of this; for, as the lean boarder told his landlady touching her bedbugs, "I really haven't the blood to spare." We have nothing to say as to the preference of any Texas voter for Davis over Hamilton; that is his own affair altogether. If Davis shall be elected, very well; but if the administration is made to remove and appoint Federal officers in his behalf, and thus exasperate the Hamilton party so that a good part of it shall be set against the XVth amendment, and if that party shall triumph, maugre all the efforts made at Washington to defeat it (which are just as likely to help as to harm), and the vote of Texas for the amendment shall thus be lost, why then we shall protest against the impolicy that finds favor in high places as little short of idiotic.

We repeat that the decisive triumphs of the administration, if triumph it shall, must be the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and the funding at low interest of the national debt. Whoever favors the fifteenth amendment is a virtual supporter of General Grant, and, without suspicious scrutiny of his motive, should be welcomed and treated as such. A government cannot afford to narrow the platform on which it stands, nor to count no one its friend who does not love it for itself alone. Men rule in our day by virtue of their common sense, and cannot long rule in defiance of it.

THE NEW EASTERN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Sultan and the Viceroy have not yet come to terms. The Viceroy has refused to accept the terms of the Sultan's last communication. The Sultan insisted that the Egyptian army should be reduced; that certain war vessels, guns, and other munitions of war said to be ordered in Europe should be countermanded; that taxes should be levied only in his name and imposed with his sanction, and that no foreign loan should be contracted without his approval. The Viceroy objects to having his hands so effectually tied and proposes to have the whole question as between him and the Sultan submitted to the arbitrament of the great powers of Europe. If we are to judge from the *Turquie*, a French journal published in Constantinople, and said to be the organ of the Grand Vizier, the Sultan is in no mood to yield to his vassal. According to that journal the Sultan insists on the complete acceptance of his terms. He will not hear of arbitration. The journal concludes by advising the Porte to make an end of the difficulty by deposing the Pacha Ismail and substituting his brother, Mustapha Fazil. It will not be wonderful if out of all this there should grow another congress. The European great powers are all parties to the treaty which secured the Viceroyalty of Egypt to Mohammed Ali and his heirs according to the Mohammedan custom. The Sultan has made one mistake already by altering that treaty in favor of the present Viceroy and his family, thus ignoring the claims of the Viceroy's brother Mustapha, and also of his uncle Halim. The Western powers do not want to arbitrate, but they far less wish war. A congress may become a necessity in order to the preservation of peace. In the next congress on the Eastern question—for this is but the Eastern question revived in a new form—Russia means to speak out. The Suez Canal has had much to do with all this trouble. Egypt again becomes the centre of life. Certainly the closing months of 1869 promise not to be wanting in stir and interest, so far as Europe is concerned.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—THE LATEST NEWS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The last news from the Arctic regions comes from Dr. Hall, who has just returned to New Bedford after a five years' voyage towards the North pole, and Doctor Hayes, who has touched at St. John's, Newfoundland, on his return from a successful expedition in the same region. Dr. Hall brings with him some relics of Sir John Franklin's party, including, it is said, the remains of one of them; but the explorer does not seem to have reached nearer to the anticipated discovery of the northwest passage than his predecessors, Franklin, McClure, McClintock, Kane, and Hayes. We remember that the latter, Dr. Hayes, affirmed that he had seen from the elevation of a mountain an open polar sea—the very thing most ardently sought after. This was when he sailed with Kane on his famous expedition in 1853-55. Although Dr. Hayes has, with remarkable courage and defiance of danger, made two Arctic voyages since that time and penetrated the middle ice, he has not again, so far as we yet know, visited the open water, which seemed to indicate the northwest passage, if any such exists. It does notappear that much advantage can be gained by this kind of adventure, except in adding to our knowledge of the manners and customs of the Esquimaux. The discovery of the polar sea has not reached its fruition either by the efforts of Hayes or Hall.

The fate of Franklin was satisfactorily settled in 1858, when McClintock discovered the relics and the graves of some of the party. Lady Franklin fitted out the yacht Fox, and placed it under the command of Captain McClintock, of her Majesty's navy. McClintock found a paper enclosed in a tin case, stating the movements of the Franklin expedition, dated on the 26th of April, 1848, and announcing the death of Sir John Franklin on the 11th of June, 1847—the same date mentioned in the papers picked up recently on the coast at Bueventura.

The whole story of McClintock's discovery with regard to Franklin, together with a *fac-simile* of the document referred to, was published in the *Herald* of November 1, 1859, nearly ten years ago. Recent explorations, therefore, have effected little more in the way of enlightenment as to Franklin's expedition, and, with the exception of the Kane and Hayes supposed discovery of the open polar sea, our Arctic enterprises have not accomplished much to establish the existence of a northwest passage.

THE WAR-CLOUD IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The grand structure of German unity is the central frame round which the policy of Europe for the moment turns.

National unity is intrinsically a noble idea, and, wherever you find it, it appeals to all generous sympathies—unity in America; unity in Italy; unity in Germany. But complete German unity is not to be secured, probably, without heroic struggle. European interests are so complex, the jealousies of contiguous States so strong, and the ambition of sovereigns and populations to keep their heads above those of their neighbors so towering, that the peace of Europe cannot be long assured. It is accepted as a settled truth that the aspirations of the German nation are for unity of political administration, and that to bring this result about no reasonable sacrifice will be shunned. It is this question which threatens Europe with its next wars—struggles of nationalities and of preponderance.

A pamphlet has just been printed at Pesth, written by a statesman understood to be conspiculously connected with public affairs in the Austrian-Hungarian State, and himself a Hungarian, which illustrates how public attention in Europe is pre-occupied with warlike possibilities. The pamphlet is entitled "The Neutrality of Austria and Hungary in a Future War," and its views are so marked and significant as to deserve attention. The writer protests against the supposition that Hungary would be glad to see the German element in Austria once more weakened, or that this German element feels itself so wronged by the settlement of 1867 as to be disposed to try to undo it. Difficulties certainly exist between Germans and Hungarians; but these are family quarrels, to be put by the moment the monarchy is menaced from without. And the reason lies in the fact that, after the loss of the Italian provinces, "no peril could threaten the monarchy that would not be equally fatal to both sides." Hungary would probably see, without objection, Prussia extend and consolidate her dominion in Germany, if it could be done without offense to the integrity of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy; but the writer does not admit the possibility of this. Prussia cannot annex Southern Germany without, at the same time, conquering Austrian provinces.

CONSPIRACIES IN WALL STREET AND OUT OF IT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

In the Revised Statutes of the State of New York is found the following passage:—

"If two or more persons shall conspire to commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or the due administration of the laws, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Under this passage certain members of a trade union in Westchester county were not long ago indicted, tried, and convicted of a criminal misdemeanor, for nothing more than refusing to work for an employer who did not conform to the regulations of the union, and other laboring men have been elsewhere prosecuted for a like offense. The members of every trade union in the State are in peril of the same penalty every time they act in concert to enforce their rules, or for any purpose whatever which conflicts with the interests of their employers. We have, for this reason, again and again urged the repeal of the law, or at least its modification so as to except from its operation all acts not criminal in themselves. This demand has been refused by our Solons at Albany, and any combined action affecting trade or commerce is still a punishable crime. We now call upon the District Attorney to put the law in force against the persons engaged in the recent notorious combination to buy up all the gold coin in the country and sell it again at an extortionate price.

If there ever could be a justification of the Conspiracy law, and good reason for its enforcement, this corner in the gold market furnishes it. The price of gold controls the price of exchange, and of every exported and imported commodity. The working man or working woman who laboriously saves up his or her earnings to send to dependent relatives in the old country, has to pay for such remittance in gold, or at a gold standard, and every cent that gold goes up is five cents more on the price of each pound sterling. The blacksmith's iron, the shoemaker's leather, the tea, coffee, and sugar used in our daily meals, the clothes that we wear, and every other article that comes to us from abroad, are all made dearer to us by the unprincipled operations of these gold gamblers. The community would rejoice to see them punished, and will heartily second the efforts of the District Attorney to that end. He has just distinguished himself by his assault on the Wall street usurers. Will he lose the opportunity of greater distinction by bringing the gold conspirators also to justice? Their names are well known; their offenses can be easily proved. Will he do his duty, or will he be overawed by the wealth, respectability, and political influence of the offenders?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

WEDNESDAY, September 29.

Reading—Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts.
Chester, Delaware county—Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison.
Smethport, McKean county—Hon. John Scott.
Clearfield—Governor J. W. Geary.
Columbia—General John M. Thayer, United States Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.

THURSDAY, September 30.

Norristown (Evening)—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
North Wales, Montgomery county—Governor John W. Geary, Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Haverford, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Harrisburg—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
White Horse, Chester county—Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.
Allentown—Hon. William Williams.
Wallace, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.

FRIDAY, October 1.

New Holland—Governor John W. Geary.
Allentown—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Altoona—Hon. John Allison.

SATURDAY, October 2.

Berrysburg, Dauphin county—Governor John W. Geary.
Germantown, Philadelphia—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Beaver Falls—Hon. John Allison.
Upland, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.

MONDAY, October 4.

Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Parker's Landing, Venango county—Governor John W. Geary.
Mauch Chunk—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John M. Thayer.
Northumberland—Captain G. W. Curry.
Lancaster—Hon. William D. Kelley.
New Alexandria—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
New Garden, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.

TUESDAY, October 5.

Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Oil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary.
Bloomsburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Milton—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sharon—Hon. John Allison.
West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.

Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Muncy—Hon. James Pollock.
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry.
Newcastle—Hon. John Allison.
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

THURSDAY, October 7.

Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
Newton, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.

FRIDAY, October 8.

Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone.
Ephrata, Lancaster county—Hon. J. W. Forney, Major A. K. Calhoun.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.

SATURDAY, October 9.

Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville.
Mifflin.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.

MONDAY, October 11.

Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 28

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by JAMES M. SCOVEL AND CHARLES J. HOLLIS, at the following places:—
WATERFORD, FRIDAY, October 1.
SATURDAY, October 2, AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.
9 21 9t

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Republican Citizens of the FIFTEENTH WARD, favorable to the formation of a Ticket which will command the support of intelligent voters, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Mission Room, north side of BRANDYWINE, above Fifteenth street. 9 24 2t

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—Some *Fool* or *Knave* has posted my name as a candidate for Select Council. For more than forty years I have resided in this city, but have never been a candidate for office. W. W. BURNELL, the Gas-Copperhead candidate, has in less than half that time been *forty times* a candidate.
9 27 3t THOMAS W. PRICE.

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 12t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.
9 21 16t

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1869. 9 21 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 249

☞ DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES. Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price system, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of TWO PER CENT. will be added to all city taxes unpaid after October 1.

JOHN M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.
9 25 5t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
9 20 14t

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DUILLES, Agents,
9 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf2

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23 tf

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kloeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Die., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS (better and cheaper than all others, 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Worley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO., NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at (9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, 253 103 CARUTH Street (City Stores)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27 3

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 29 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS HAVE OPENED A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE, AT THE S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET, With an entire new stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children, VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS, SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS, WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS, 9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CLOTH HOUSE.
A FULL LINE OF Fall and Winter Goods, Specially adapted to the City Merchant Tailor Trade, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
JAMES & LEE, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, 3 28 w No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 225

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under some repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON, 2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Hamlet." To-morrow Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons* will be given.

AT THE CHESNUT the pastoral drama of *Rachel the Reaper* will be performed this evening and to-morrow for the last times. On Friday *Our American Cousin* will be performed, without curtailment from the original manuscript, and with a strong cast.

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Norma* and the funny interludes of *Scenes in the City Cars; McMike's Fishing Party; The Trip to Paris*, and other Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa English opera troupe will open on Monday evening next with *Maritana*. On Tuesday *La Sonnambula* will be given, and on Wednesday *The Puritan's Daughter*. The sale of seats will commence at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual fall festival in aid of the St. John's Orphan Asylum will be held to-morrow (Thursday) on the grounds of the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The new Seminary buildings will be thrown open for the inspection of visitors during the day, and Bishop Wood will deliver an address on the occasion of his departure for Rome. This is a very worthy object, and we hope that the festival will yield a large return. Tickets, including railroad fare and admission to fair grounds, may be obtained at any of the churches, Catholic book stores, and of the members of St. Vincent de Paul's Society.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The corner-stone of the Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Sixteenth and Jefferson streets, was laid yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large number of persons. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Conrad, pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Hutter, Rev. Mr. Albert, Rev. Dr. Stork, and others.

—The annual parade of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance will take place on Tuesday, the 19th of October. Thomas R. Redding has been chosen Grand Marshal and R. Gillespie and William Lower Special Aids. The line will form at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Broad street, right resting on Spring Garden; countermarch up Broad to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Second street, down Second street to Coates, up Coates to Fourth, down Fourth to Catharine, up Catharine to Ninth, up Ninth to South, up South to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Spruce, down Spruce to Seventh, and there dismiss.

—The forty-second annual meeting of the Tract Society was held yesterday afternoon. Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., was elected President, Thomas A. Robinson, Secretary, and David W. Prescott Treasurer; also, thirty-five Vice-Presidents. The Treasurer's report was presented, showing receipts for the year amounting to $7140·83; expenses, $7047·25. During the same period the society distributed 516,434 tracts printed in English; 90,723 in German; and 1503 in French. They likewise distributed among sailors and watermen along the Delaware and Schuylkill fronts 39,333 tracts, in different languages, and 990 religious books and 96 Bibles donated to the destitute. During the year, 207 persons were persuaded to attend church, 171 children were gathered into Sunday and day schools, and 212 persons were induced to sign the pledge.

—The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics met in this city yesterday. The sessions were held at the hall corner Fourth and George streets. The attendance of representatives from the several State Councils was large, and a large amount of business was transacted. The National Council was presided over by National Councillor John Perkins, of Maryland, and National Vice-Councillor James N. Calely, of Pennsylvania. At the close of the evening's proceedings, the following officers were elected and installed:—National Councillor, James N. Calely, Pa.; National Vice-Councillor, Isaac J. Nicholson, of Delaware; National Secretary, Amor S. Redstreake, of Pa.; National Treasurer, John Walker, Jr., of Delaware; National Marshal, George Mason, of Md.; National Protector, William B. French, of N. J.; National Doorkeeper, William W. Sheppard, of Pa. In the evening a complimentary banquet was given by the members of the Order to the National Council, at which several addresses were made. A large number of persons were in attendance.

Domestic Affairs.

—There is to be no change in the salaries of letter-carriers.

—A three days' agricultural fair is being held at Newton, Bucks county.

—A concert in aid of the Avondale sufferers was given in Washington last night.

—The Reading Agricultural Fair opened yesterday. To-day there will be racing.

—In Virginia, last year, there were fifty-nine licensed distilleries. There are now only fifteen.

—The Gold Room Committee were in session all night. Several settlements were made without abatement.

—The President yesterday recognized Senor Diego Antonio d'Alcala as Consul-General from Venezuela.

—The President has refused to pardon Colonel Alexander, of Reading, for malfeasance as a revenue official.

—Thirteen stills were destroyed by Collector Wilcox in Virginia, last week, and twelve men were arrested.

—The new national military asylum at Milwaukee was dedicated yesterday. General B. F. Butler was present.

—"Herzog," the famous racer, who has made his mile in 1·43½, died yesterday at the Buckeye Course, Cincinnati.

—There is to be a prize fight on the James river, below Richmond, on Thursday next, between Sam Colyer and Dorrity.

—The Rev. John Boyden, Pastor of the Universalist Church of Woonsocket, R. I., for thirty years past, died yesterday.

—The President has received an invitation to attend the Agricultural Fair which opened yesterday at Allentown, Pa.

—The Bank of New York has consented to act as a clearing house for the business of Friday last, on a basis of gold at 135.

—Mark Deadman, an illicit distiller, was shot dead near Atlanta, Ga., while escaping from arrest by Deputy Collector Whitmore.

—George N. Corson, of Norristown, Pa., has been nominated for Law Judge of the Seventh Judicial District by the Republicans.

—The corn crop of Illinois is from two to three weeks behind in growth, and there are fears of its being injured by the frost now appearing in that State.

—The Democracy of Huntingdon county have resolved to nominate no county ticket, and in consequence many of the Republican nominees will be elected without opposition.

—Hon. John Covode saw the President yesterday in regard to the election in this State. President Grant promised Mr. Covode to give to the Republican party the hearty support of the administration to elect Geary.

—An $8000 barn at the Wilson Female College, at Chambersburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. It was burned down by the Rebels in 1864, rebuilt the same year, and has now been destroyed by an incendiary. There was $4000 insurance.

—The mission of the Hon. John Covode to Washington was entirely successful. Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, has granted the Pennsylvania clerks leave of absence to come home to vote, without deducting the time from the regular thirty days allowed them for recreation.

Foreign Affairs.

—Cardinal Rodriguez, the celebrated prelate, Patriarch of Lisbon, is dead.

—Grand preparations are being made at Venice to receive the Empress Eugenie.

—By a cable telegram we are informed that yesterday wet weather prevailed in London.

—Shocks of earthquake were felt at Hawaii in August, and the natives looked for more severe shocks this month.

—The troubles at Barcelona are ended, one hundred and twenty-six people having been arrested for complicity in the late Republican demonstration attending the arrest of General Pierrad.

Foreign Literary Items.

—"An Analytical History of India," by R. Sewell, and "A History of Ancient India; its Literature, Architecture, and Commerce," by Mrs. Manning, with "Notes on the Northwest Provinces of India," by a District Officer, are forthcoming works on most important subjects. Not less important, but in another way, is a promised and long-wanted work, "A Geography of India, for the Use of Schools and Students."

—The Abbe Urbain Magnard is writing (in the *Bibliographie Catholique*) the lives of all the Academicians of the French Academy, in the order in which they have occupied the respective chairs. The Abbe is now at the thirty-first chair. When he has finished the other nine seats, it is hoped that these biographical chapters will be published in volumes, as they will contain a complete history of the Academicians. There was no lack of *eccentrics* among them. One of many was the Abbe Regnier du Marais (called, from his obstinacy, Abbe Pertinax). When he and an equally obstinate scholar had been quarrelling for an hour, a lady who was present exclaimed, "Eh! gentlemen, do agree about something, let it be never so absurd."

—Dr. Cullen, of Kustenji, has communicated to the *Levant Herald* the following inscription—

IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVGVSTVS
PONTIFEX MAXIMVS TRIBVNI C POTESTAT
VIII IMP XVII PP CENSORCOS VII DESIGN VIII
NOMINA SPECVLATORVM QVI IN PRAETORIO
MEO MILITAVERVNT ITEM MILITVM QUI
IN COHORTIBVS NOVEM PRAETORIIS ET QVA
TVOR VRBANIS SVBICI QVIBVS FORTITER
ET FIE MILITIA FVNCTIS IVS TRIBVO CONV
BI'D MAX AT GVM SINGULIS ET PRIMIS
VXORIBVS UT ETIAM SI PERIGRINI IV
RIS FEMINAEM MATRIMONIO SVO IVNXE
RINT PROINDE LIBEROS TOLLANT AC SI EX
DVOBVS CIVIBVS ROMANIS NATOS
AD IIII NON DECEMBR
GALERONE TETTIENO PETRONIANO
COS
M. FVLVIO GILLONE
COH'VIIR
LENNIO LETRO FEROCIA QVIS TATELLIS
DESCRIPTVM ET RECOGNITVM EX TABVLA
AENEA QVAE FIXA EST ROMAE IN CAPITOLIO
IN BASI IOVIS AFRICI

It was found, about a year ago, in the sand of the sea-shore, near Kustenji, the ancient Constantia, and consequently near the wall which ran from the Danube to the Black Sea, pretty much in the same course as the Danube and the Black Sea Railway now does. The inscription was on a bronze plate, nine inches by six, engraved within a shallow border. Dr. Cullen states that this good-conduct discharge is remarkable as being of the time of Vespasian, and being a Prætorian guard's diploma, of which Cardinali only records four, and those all of later date. The other class, given to troops of the line and auxiliaries, is more numerous; and there are nearly forty of them, ranging from Claudius to Maximus. Dr. Cullen points out as peculiar the words *tribuo* and *subjeci*, instead of the *subjecimus* of the later forms, Vespasian not having adopted the imperial plural style for these documents. Dr. Cullen has paid much attention to the archæology of the Lower Danubian districts.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·54 | MOON RISES....11·54
SUN SETS....5·46 | HIGH WATER....8·55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Sept. 14
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 18
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	Sept. 30
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 29
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 30
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Sept. 30
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 2
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in these regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Caro, Carver, Bristol, Eng., Peter Wright & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr F. Kerr, Sanders, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, from New York.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from Providence.
Schr E. Davis, Weeks, from Providence.
Schr Beta, Brown, from Dighton.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, from Dighton.
Schr White Sea, Jones, from Salem.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Mull, from Fair Haven.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Sept. 28.—Passed out—Ship Sansparell; barque Iron Age, from Wilmington for New York; also, brig Fanny. At the breakwater, barque Sam Sheppard, from Cuba. Passed in to-day, barques S. W. Hillhouse.

The brig Florence, from Kingston, Ja., on Cape Henlopen beach, will probably get off to-night. She is yet tight. The steam tug America goes up to-night.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 28.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

John Van Buren; Sarah Elizabeth; Wm. Porter; Late and Early; and M. E. Kirkpatrick, all with coal, for New York.

Harvey Wright, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Steamer Centipede, Beckett, hence, at Salem 25th inst.
Barque Presto, Scott, hence, at Bremerhaven 13th inst.
Barque D. McPherson, Mason, hence, at Malaga 10th inst., via Barcelona.
Barque Mary Somerieson, Morris, for Philadelphia, sailed from the Clyde 10th inst.
Barque Francis Bourneuf, Perry, hence, at Newry 11th inst., via Quebec, with part of deck cargo washed overboard.
Barque Linda, Fleming, for Philadelphia via Milk river, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 4th inst.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munroe, is reported to have sailed from Charleston 27th inst. for Georgetown, S. C.—former accounts stated that she sailed on the 11th.
Brig Alton, Elliott, at Boston 27th inst., from Aquin 23d ult.—was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Brig Meteor, Robbins, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Brig Evelyn Schroder, Pruetz, from Liverpool 27th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst. lat. 47, long. 20.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 18th inst.
Brig Gambia, Gilling, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 25d inst.
Brig Florence, Davison, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 8th inst. for Philadelphia, and went ashore on Monday at 9 P. M. Wreckers were engaged to float her off.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, hence, at St. John, N. B., 25th inst.
Schr Jessie L. Leach, from New York for Charleston, with railroad iron and hay, is ashore at Cape Henry. Steamer Resolute has gone to her assistance.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Governor-General of Algeria has given notice that on and after the 15th day of August, 1869, a new light will be exhibited on Cape Ferro (Ras Hadid), in the province of Constantine, Algeria. The light is a revolving light, showing alternate flashes of red and white at intervals of thirty seconds, from an elevation of 218 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 20 miles. The illuminating apparatus is by a lens of the third order. The lighthouse, of stone, stands on a building near the extremity of the Cape, and the position as given is in lat. 37 deg. 4 min. 47 sec. N., long. 7 deg. 11 min. 46 sec. east of Greenwich.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 34, dated 16th June, 1869, the Italian Government has given notice that on and after the 1st day of August, 1869, the flashes of the red light on the Mole of St. Vincent, in the port of Naples, will succeed each other every minute.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1869.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
Also, WOOL SACKS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CAMBRICS, LINENS,
NAINSOOKS, HDKFS.,
DIMITIES, SWISS
PERCALES, MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3mbp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST QUALITY

"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"

IN ALL COLORS.

OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suitable for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 16c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plains at 20 and 25c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Cambric Edgings at 7, 10, 12, and 18c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
5-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14 swtf 31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

Good Corded Black Silks, at $1·75.
Wide Gros Grain Black Silks, at $2·00.
Wide Taffetas Black Silks, at $2·00 and $2·25.
Heavy and Wide Black Silks, at $2·25.
Rich and Heavy Black Silks, at $2·50 and $2·75.
Extra quality and Heavy Black Silks, from $3·00 to $5·00.
These goods have been selected with care, and are worthy the attention of buyers.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Purse and Stake $300. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
Owner names s. m. JERSEY QUEEN.
Owner names b. m. COAL OIL SALLY.
Owner names s. m. BALTIMORE GIRL.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2·30 P. M.
Admission, $1. 1t

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION DE bonis non having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of ANDREW CURRIER, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
J. MORRIS HARDING, Administrator,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
9 29 w6t

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AND

Drawing Materials

Of all kinds.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

9 22 wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of those points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
8 25

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11swfm

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,800 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,504·25.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
Cash in bank $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafoureade, Joshua F. Fyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 221 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 325 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279·22.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVER, Asst. Secretary. 2 11

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11 5

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbey, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

VICTOR HUGO'S IDEAL EUROPEAN REPUBLIC.

The full text of the letter of Victor Hugo to the European Peace Congress, which we published yesterday, deserves an attentive perusal on this side of the Atlantic as well as in the Old World. The reforms he advocates and the blessings he hopes for at some indefinite future period are already substantially established on this continent. His first aspiration is for the creation of a European Federal republic, to be called the United States of Europe. This form of government has been so firmly cemented here by the late war that no conceivable contingency can destroy it. However parties may differ, none dare assail the Union; and while the utmost freedom of opinion prevails, it is understood on all sides that hereafter the utterance of secession sentiments will be the sure precursor of political death.

Hugo's next aspiration is for liberty, which he defines to be the first want and the first duty of man. Here universal freedom now prevails. The abolition of slavery has been followed by the establishment of a cordon of free States in every portion of the republic, and the baneful influence which formerly tainted the political action of nearly half the nation has been destroyed forever.

"Frontiers" are said to be the moving cause of war, discord, and misery in Europe. Here we have an ocean-bound Republic, subjected to scarcely perceptible inconvenience from the comparatively unimportant contiguous territory to the north and southwest. The lines established during the war by hostile armies foreshadowed the terrible obstacles to free intercourse from which we have happily been rescued forever, but which continue to hamper and impoverish the people of Europe.

From frontiers spring large standing armies, and from standing armies, gigantic wars. Here the immense cohorts which but a few years ago made this country the scene of terrific warfare have already gone through the process which Hugo happily styles "the reabsorption of the soldier in the citizen." The soil which lately trembled beneath the tread of a million of armed men has now not as many common soldiers in the field as it had officers at the close of the war, and their duty consists mainly in garrisoning forts or battling against savage foemen who are rapidly disappearing from the face of the earth.

Victor Hugo contends that if the standing armies of Europe and her mercenary civil officers were abolished, her people would be endowed with $2,000,000,000 per annum. From a large portion of this burden we are free. But, unhappily, corrupt politicians have either created among us a host of unnecessary officers to eat out the substance of the people, or they have countenanced exorbitant fees and unnecessary expenses, and they are public enemies scarcely less dangerous and exacting than tyrannical kings and pampered aristocrats. However, the voters have at all times the remedy for manifest evils in their own hands, and when they rise up in their majesty, they can easily sweep the horde of plunderers into oblivion, and obtain here, much more readily than in Europe, the "deliverance which contains the solution of all."

THE TYRANT LOPEZ.

The statements made by Mr. Charles A. Washburn, when he held the post of United States Minister to Paraguay, as to the infamous cruelties practised by Lopez, were not only denied by that tyrant, but he retorted by accusing Mr. Washburn, and Messrs. Masterman and Bliss, with having been engaged in a conspiracy against him, and, moreover, managed to have his accusation credited. Mr. Washburn was unable to obtain the services of the United States fleet in the South Pacific waters when he demanded them, and Rear-Admiral Davis disbelieved, or affected to disbelieve, his reports, and did not offer to go to his assistance until some months after the call was made upon him. A letter, apparently written by an officer of the navy familiar with all the facts, and published some time ago in one of the New York papers, among other extraordinary statements of like character, gives as a reason for Admiral Davis' non-action in this case, that it was beneath the dignity of a Rear-Admiral in the United States navy to be at the beck and call of a Minister, or any civilian whatever. Not only did not our fleet go to the assistance of the Minister when it was called for, but the whole conduct of Davis, and the treatment which Messrs. Masterman and Bliss received on board of the United States vessel which carried them away from Paraguay, indicated that the story told by Lopez was credited rather than the statement made by Minister Washburn and others, who had suffered from his cruelty. The conduct of Rear-Admiral Davis in this affair has never yet been investigated, as it should be, and we hope sincerely that if the Secretary of the Navy does not move in the matter, that Congress will order an inquiry that will sift it to the bottom.

In the meantime Mr. Washburn, who is now in London, has written a letter to the *Morning Star* in answer to a statement to the effect that he had long since retracted his accusations against President Lopez. Mr. Washburn denies in the most explicit manner that he has made any retractions whatever, and he reiterates his accusations, and presents a list of the crimes perpetrated by the tyrant. Mr. Washburn states that "Lopez has tortured and shot his Foreign Minister, Jose Berges, and his own brother, Benigno Lopez. He has shot his Chief Justice, Andras Urdapilleta, also the Bishop of Paraguay, and nearly thirty priests. He has shot his brother-in-law, General Barrios; his other brother-in-law, Saturnino Bedoya, expired under torture. He flogged his sister, the wife of General Barrios, until she was nearly dead, and he forced his mother to make a public declaration that she had no child but the brutal monster who had murdered one or more and tortured with inhuman cruelty her other children." Mr. Washburn says that the apologists of Lopez do not pretend to deny these specific statements, or the slaughter, eighteen months ago, of nearly five hundred foreigners, but only allege in general terms that they are exaggerated; and, further, that "the few English and other foreigners yet alive in Paraguay are permitted to live by Lopez because they are useful to him. But if one of them shall escape to confirm and add to what I and others have said of his cruelties and crimes, they may, like those who have already escaped, thank the fortune of war, and not the protecting shields of their own governments."

There is no good reason to doubt the word of Mr. Washburn in this matter, and the most singular part of the affair is that Lopez should have found so many eager apologists who undertake to deny the statements of witnesses who are entitled to be believed in every civilized country, in preference to the tyrant of Paraguay. The course of Lopez has been strictly in accordance with Paraguayan traditions, and he has shown himself to be a true follower of the infamous Dr. Francia. Such a character will attract a barbarous public to him through mingled fear and admiration far more than a more humane ruler, and this will serve to explain in some measure the desperate character of the resistance he has been able to offer during such a protracted war and while fighting against such apparently overwhelming odds. The valor displayed by Lopez will excite for him a certain amount of respect even in the hearts of his enemies, but his downfall will be a blessing to South America and the world. The exclusion of foreigners from Paraguayan territory at all hazards has been the leading idea of the rulers of that country, and it has been one of the means by which they have perpetuated their power. This would be sufficient of itself to substantiate the assertions of Mr. Washburn and others, and there cannot be any doubt whatever that these accusations are true to the letter. The action of our Government—or its proper representatives—in the matter of Mr. Washburn's release, was not creditable, and although Rear-Admiral Davis may have sustained his own "dignity," he certainly diminished the respect, not only of Paraguay, but of all the South American States, for the flag of the United States.

Newspaper Enterprise in the Old World has recently received a striking illustration. The London *Times* complains that the American press has been led into an error as to the manner in which the news of the result of the recent international boat race on the Thames reached the telegraph station. It was asserted that a messenger carried the despatch on horseback from the river to the nearest office. But it turns out that no horse was used on the occasion, and that "Electric Jack," a fleet-footed Britisher, rushed through the streets with the despatch in his pocket. If an event of such widespread interest had transpired in this country, a special telegraph wire would have been stretched to the river bank, and the instant the race was terminated the result would have sped, on the wings of the lightning, all over the world! We are in the habit of doing some things differently from our cousins.

Charles Dickens, at a recent meeting in Birmingham, England, defined his political creed as follows:—"His faith in the people governing was infinitesimal; his faith in people governed was illimitable." He evidently reposes little confidence in the politicians or statesmen of either party. In one of his novels he ridicules very effectively the prevailing English system which confines the choice of prime ministers to a very small coterie of men, and nominally makes the destiny of the whole nation hinge on the conflicting opinions of Lord Noodle or Lord Doodle. In the patriotism and wisdom of the people, however, the great novelist has illimitable faith; and if he was thoroughly familiar with the details of American politics, this faith would, if possible, be strengthened, for it is the people, after all, who purify and elevate the tone of public affairs, and dictate nearly all the wholesome measures that are adopted.

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Fall and Winter Bonnets, Hats, Etc.,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

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We are again receiving the celebrated **HURON BLANKETS** which have heretofore met such unprecedented sale. Attention is specially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They are manufactured expressly for our sales, and will not be found in any other establ ishment.

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Invite the attention of Families, Public Institutions, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Shipping, to their large new stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Comprising all the varieties of style and width in every description of

Linen Sheetings,
Pillow-Case Linens,
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Table Cloths, all sizes,
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SHIRT BOSOMS,

MADE UP OURSELVES FROM LINEN OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AND GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

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OPENING OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

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ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·00,

Embracing the New Shades in

MAROON, LAVENDER,
MODE, PINK,
PEARL, BLUE,
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ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·50,

In all the New Shades.

ONE CASE VERY WIDE AT $3·00,

Same Goods sold recently at $3·50.

BLACK SILKS, $1·87.
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BLACK SILKS, very cheap, $2·25.
BLACK SILKS, $2·50.
BLACK SILKS, $3·00.

TWENTY-FIVE PIECES

STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS,

A New Article, Very Desirable.

ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,

In Entirely New Shades, $2·00.

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Entirely New Shades, $1·50.

ONE CASE VERY RICH LYONS SILK POPLINS.

ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS,

All-Wool Plaids, 62.
All-Wool Plaids, 75.
All-Wool Plaids, 87.
Rich Diagonal Plaids, $1·00.
Blue and Green Plaids.
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After months of preparation our DRESS GOODS stock is now complete, and our patrons have the opportunity to select their dress fabrics from an unsurpassed assortment, the prices now, as heretofore, being always at the bottom of the market.

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CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

The

Prospective Senator from Virginia,

the Hon. Horace Greeley, is guilty of ingratitude. The Woman's Suffrage Association and the Sorosis have both treated him well. They have invited him to collations and receptions. They have tea-and-toasted him; they have foreborne showing anger at the impertinences of his reporters; they have wheedled him as pertinaciously as though he were personally as fascinating as the lamented Mr. Raymond. At a breakfast which he recently attended, Mrs. Stanton herself asked him if he took sugar in his coffee, and the flute-like accents of Miss Anthony inquired whether his egg was soft enough. After such propitiations, it was natural to conclude that he would show some spark of appreciation. It was pardonable in society to believe, after he and the progressive spirits of East Twenty-third street had exchanged pictures, and, indeed, sat for their likenesses in company—like a virtuous satyr surrounded by a bevy of immaculate, middle-aged, dumpy-browed nymphs—it was pardonable in society to believe that the great lie-nailer of the *Tribune* would not turn his back upon his own professions. But the hearts of editors-in-chief, when they once commit themselves to such courses of duplicity, are twice as deceitful and ten times as desperately wicked as the hearts of less tempted wayfarers. After being fed with the best butter and honey of the Association, he permits the assertion to appear in his newspaper that women, in the gross, are a sharp-nosed, unquailing-eyed, pouncing set of creatures. This is more than uncomplimentary; it is unkind. If Mr. Greeley intends, as is hinted, to represent Virginia in the Senate, how can his constituents place confidence in him, when he thus notoriously abuses his entertainers before the roll and coffee with which they regaled him are well digested?

A Ritualistic Row

is fomenting at St. Alban's Chapel and Christ Church. St. Alban's is presided over by Father Morrell and Christ Church by Dr. Ewer, the divine who some months ago proclaimed Protestantism a failure. The difficulties both between these gentlemen with each other, and between them and those other Episcopa divines who disapprove of ritualistic services, and threaten to bring complaint against them before the Convention, are ripening just in time for that meeting which is to commence next Wednesday. If these complaints be made, these two black sheep may expect to share in the brilliant opprobrium which recently fell to the lot of the younger Tyng, and St. John's Chapel will be the scene of a holy warfare between the High and the Low Church. On Monday a private caucus of some of the clergy of the Low Church branch of the communion was held in the Bible House, but no definite plan of action was adopted. People who are not ritualists are greatly scandalized at what they term the "doings" at St. Alban's. The genuflexions are of the most athletic and complicated description, and I should most emphatically describe as muscular the Christians who participate in them. As for the congregation, every stranger in New York who has an equal admixture of ty and curiosity is presumed to go at once to St. Alba . The seats are all free, and the front one ways crowded an hour before the performances—that is, the services—commence. Placards in every pew request you to remember that you are expected to behave as though you were "in the presence of God Almighty;" but I am afraid this adjunction is lost upon the majority of the youth. If worshippers were requested to dress as though they were in that same Presence, it might be a little more to the point. A dislike to the parting of the hair of the masculine head in the middle, so that, were the line continued, the face would be bisected, may be a prejudice. As an indication of an extreme of fashion, however, the custom is one that would hardly be looked for in a youthful *religieux*. Yet there it is at St. Alban's. So much so that were I informed that such a young man was extremely pious, and extremely addicted to middle partings of the hair, I should conclude at once that he belonged to the Sodality in connection with that notorious chapel.

Dr. Ewer, who rules at Christ Church, is looked upon by Father Morrell something in the light of an interloper. The good Father (so addressed by his sheep) claims to have been in the field before him, to have created, in fact, the Ritualistic *role* in this country. The Episcopal Convention will therefore probably find a quarrel within a quarrel, and the theological stage will probably witness a grand transformation scene.

Kitchen-Cabinet Cutlery.

This is the not very felicitous name given to an exhibition of silver-plated table cutlery in the window of a Broadway jeweller. It purports to be a present from the workmen of a Massachusetts factory to the President, and is valued at two thousand dollars. Some of the handles are of mother-of-pearl, and some of ivory, and the chasing upon them is said to have occupied all of six months' labor.

Some very extraordinary circumstances have been brought to light in the examination into the

Meade Abduction Case.

Mrs. Meade, of Brooklyn, it will be remembered, charges Mr. J. W. Gould, the broker at No. 58 Wall street, of this city, with having, on the fifteenth of the present month, taken her to Newport Hotel, Staten Island, and there committed against her an offense the particulars of which it is unnecessary to enumerate. She avers that the offense was committed whilst she was under the soporific influence of soda-water and tea. Now tea is a sedative, and soda-water *may* be soporific. Again, Mrs. Meade's nature *may* be an exceptional one, so that what would produce no results at all in a more happily constituted physique would produce the direst results in her. We all know the strange tricks that chloroform and laughing gas play patients of exceptional temperament. At any rate Mrs. Meade swears, when the stupefying effects of the tea and soda-water had worn off, and she was her own self again, that Mr. Gould expressed penitence for having yielded to temptation, and further explained that the nature of the allurement was five thousand dollars which Mrs. Meade's mother-in-law had promised him, in case of his doing what he had done, in order that Mr. Meade might obtain a long-wished-for divorce. In evidence of the violence that had been offered, the complainant displayed to the astonished eyes of Justice Dowling, (before whom, at the Tombs pulpit, the examination took place), a broken bracelet, a smashed breast-pin, and a pair of dislocated earrings. To-day the case is to come up again, when the witnesses for the prosecution will be examined.

The Last of the Central Park Garden Concerts

was given last night, and Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will immediately commence a series of concerts throughout the principal cities of the Union, returning here probably in the winter and continuing their Sunday evening entertainments at Steinway Hall. M. Levy has been the great card all summer, playing two solos each evening and on Tuesday afternoon, and being encored every time. For this he was well paid, receiving, I am told, the sum of one hundred dollars in gold for every performance. This is equal to the salary he drew at the London Crystal Palace, and since the first question always asked in regard to any artist, from a poet down to a circus-rider, is, "how much does he get?" I waive the vulgarism of the thing, and scatter the thrilling information broadcast over Philadelphia. I might add that when I last heard of the garden, the sheriff was represented to me to be in possession.

Mr. Fisk's Newspaper.

There be those who say that they know who are to constitute the staff upon that newspaper whose proprietor and editor-in-chief is James Fisk, Jr., and the first issue of which is yet to leave the press. I profess to no such knowledge, but I "guess" Mr. Tayleure will not be the theatrical critic, nor Mr. Birgfeld the cashier. Why don't Mr. Fisk start a railway series of novels? They might be called the Erie Express, and in time supplant the "Dime Miscellany." I can imagine a first-class novel for the first editions, called the "Brigand of Wall Street; or, the Confessions of a Commodore."

Miss Loose-Heel Western

celebrated last night her one hundredth consecutive performance in this city, and her nine hundred and ninety-ninth impersonation of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine." True, the advertisements state the number roundly as a thousand, but after long deliberation, and by dint of making patient inquiry at the box office, I am inclined to think this was only done for effect. I understand that Miss Western never plays the part now unless by particular request. It is so expensive. During the last eight years she has pulled so many shawls to pieces in the third act, where "Lady Isabel" sits shivelling by the fire, that the supply is failing, and camel's-hair is dearer than ever. Don't you see?

The "Settling Rate."

Just one bit of information *apropos* of the Gold Exchange Room before I close. I have just been informed, *officially*, that the settling rate has been fixed at thirty-five.

ALI BABA.

—A good deal has been said touching two precious manuscripts which, in 1589, used to lie on the table of Catherine de' Medici. These and others were said to have perished. We now learn that all that Queen's MSS. and books are in the Imperial Library in Paris. The "Abus du Monde" and the "Propheties des Sibylles" are described as being of great beauty, the latter particularly in its illustrations. The books on magic and astrology—sciences in which Catherine was particularly interested—abound in this collection. They must have lain well hidden, for their existence was not known to the late Mr. Ashpitel, who had a liking for books of that description.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—*Ready-made, in stock and being daily received. Superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

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ON THURSDAYS.

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ALL THE TIME.

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Now and for several days past,

The most extensive importation of FALL AND WINTER STUFFS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

Ever before Displayed in this City,

comprising as it does every STYLE, QUALITY, AND COLOR of the *Newest Designs in Plain and Fancy* CLOTH,

CASSIMERE VESTINGS, and OVERCOATINGS.

Our assortment is full up, and *ready for public inspection.*

Polite and experienced Salesmen will show you gentlemanly attention, and you will not be asked to buy.

A cordial invitation is here extended to the public. *Come to-day*, or any time, as we are

OPEN OPEN

EVERY DAY.

RESPECTFULLY,

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME to repair the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with September. The vitality that has been oozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced, as a preparative to the cold season which makes such disastrous havoc with relaxed and untoned systems. The reserve of vigor with which the stoutest man commences the summer campaign is drained out of him at its close, and unless by some means he acquires a new stock of vital energy wherewith to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-juices are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perilous is the condition of the weak and ailing! Their reason must suggest to them, more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for *invigoration*, and the world having decided, after an experience of almost a quarter of a century, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS embrace such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alterative preparation in existence, the importance of resorting to that great RENOVATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season, is as obvious as the light of day. Let all who desire to escape an attack of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, hypochondria, or any other of the diseases of which the fall season is the prolific parent, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and restorative.

SUNNYSIDE! SUNNYSIDE!—

We claim the following among our improvements:—

1. It is so constructed that ONE-THIRD MORE OF THE RADIATING SURFACE EXTENDS INTO THE ROOM, giving that much more additional heat without extra fuel.

2. It is the only WARM AIR FIREPLACE HEATER in the market. Like the regular built cellar Heater, it loses no heat, but confines it all to its legitimate purposes.

3. The fuel magazine is DOUBLE the usual size, extending from the fire-box to the top of the stove, with capacity for twenty-four hours' supply of coal.

4. The patent DOUBLE COVER FOR COAL MAGAZINE consumes the gas, prevents escape of gas into the room, and makes it impossible for any puffings or explosions to occur. This is an advantage possessed by no other fireplace stove in the market.

5. There are THREE AIR CHAMBERS, wherein a brisk circulation is kept up, drawing the cold air in the room through heated flues INTO A LARGE HOT AIR RESERVOIR, at the back of the stove.

6. No side-pipes are used, as the air is heated in a RESERVOIR HAVING DOUBLE RADIATING FLUES AND DOUBLE BACK, supplying large quantities of hot air, without waste of heat or fuel.

7. The SUNNYSIDE utilizes the waste heat so thoroughly that we frequently heat an adjoining room on the first, besides heating the rooms in the second and third stories.

8. A damper on the top of the stove, connected with the hot-air flues, CONTROLS THE QUANTITY OF HOT AIR REQUIRED for the USE OF EITHER THE UPPER OR LOWER ROOMS. All other fireplace stoves are very inconvenient in this respect.

9. The Grate is self-cleaning, and NO DUST CAN ESCAPE while shaking it.

10. All parts of this stove are made from the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner, ALL UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE PATENTEE.

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO. No. 333 N. Second Street, Philadelphia

READY!

OUR STOCK BEING "OPENED,"

We have commenced our

GREAT FALL SALE OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, MERCHANT TAILORING GOODS, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' WEAR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

We have provided for and have determined to have a very great increase of trade this season, and to this end we have left nothing undone. Our old customers will find greater satisfaction than ever before in dealing with us, and new customers will find we have the

LOWEST PRICES, LARGEST STOCK, BEST WORKMANSHIP, ALL NEW STYLES, FASHIONABLE CUTS, RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, BEST HOME MANUFACTURES, RICH MATERIALS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

AT

OAK HALL BUILDINGS, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, WANAMAKER & BROWN.

NOTE.—*We heartily wish the public generally would examine the "Scale of Prices" we have adopted this fall. It is lower than ever before, and such as cannot be approached by other houses not enjoying our facilities and large business.*

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—MAYBIN.—On the 23d instant, at the house of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., GEORGE S. FERGUSON and Miss MAGGIE MAYBIN, all of this city.

SHOCH—EIKELLARNER.—On Thursday evening, September 23, 1869, by the Rev. T. P. Coulston, Mr. ANDREW J. SHOCH to Miss ANNIE R. EIKELLARNER, all of Frankford, Philadelphia.

DIED.

DORRANCE.—At Bristol, September 26, JOHN DORRANCE, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Bristol, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EDDIS.—On the 27th instant, HANNAH, wife of Isaac Eddis, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also Morning Light Tent, No. 2, D. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 967 Lawrence street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

McINTYRE.—On the 27th instant, PETER, son of Patrick and Susan McIntyre, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1333 Catharine street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

ROSS.—On the 27th instant, ELIZABETH J. ROSS, relict of the late John Ross, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles B. Ross, No. 308 Dickerson street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now prepared to offer the public an entirely new line of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:

DRIVING COATS OF ENGLISH DEVONSHIRE KERSEY, DRABS, BLUES, OLIVES, BROWNS, GREENS.

Dress Suits,
Pequa Walking Suits,
Mixed Melton Suits,
Plaid Cassimere Suits,
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Mixed Cassimere Suits,
Angola Cassimere Suits,
Harvard Walking Coats,
Hunting Coats,
LATEST STYLE.

In BOYS' and YOUTH'S garments we cannot be surpassed either in STYLE or FINISH. We invite PARENTS to call and examine for themselves.

Specialty in COACHMAN'S COATS, all the LATEST NOVELTIES of AMERICAN and ENGLISH STYLES, having an ARTIST in that line who cannot be excelled.

In our Custom Department, on second floor, we have some four hundred different styles of COATIN 4S, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm§ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

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From May 10 to May 31.....$391,420·12
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" July 1 to July 31..... 623,559·96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that, at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood

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Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5·00 per acre While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly, EWEN & BROTHER.

8 2 mwf 2m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 991 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A POPULAR TALK ABOUT SCIENCE.

At the inaugural meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Exeter, England, last month, Prof. Stokes, President elect, made an excellent address upon some of the leading phases of scientific research. He first spoke of

PROGRESS IN ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.

Among the various branches of physical science, Astronomy occupies in many respects a foremost rank. The movements of the heavenly bodies must have occupied the attention and excited the interest of mankind from the earliest ages, and accordingly the first rudiments of the science are lost in the depths of antiquity. The grandeur of the subjects of contemplation which it presents to us have won for it especial favor, and its importance in relation to navigation has caused it to be supported by national resources. Newton's great discovery of universal gravitation raised it from the rank of a science of observation to that of one admitting of the most exact mathematical deduction; and the investigation of the consequences of this law, and the explanation thereby of the lunar and planetary disturbances, have afforded a field for the exercise of the highest mathematical powers on the part of Newton and his successors. Gradually the apparent anomalies, as they might have been deemed, in the motions of the heavenly bodies were shown to be necessary consequences of the one fundamental law; and, at last, as the result of calculations of enormous labor, tables were constructed enabling the places of those bodies at any given time to be determined years beforehand with astonishing precision. A still more striking step was taken. When it had been shown by careful calculation that the apparent motion of the remotest of the planets then known to belong to our system could not be wholly explained on the theory of gravitation, by taking account of the disturbing powers of the other known planets, Adams in our own country, and Le Verrier in France, boldly reversed the problem, and instead of determining the disturbing effect of a known planet, set themselves to inquire what must be the mass and orbit of an unknown planet which shall be capable of producing by its disturbing force the unexplained deviations in the position of Uranus from its calculated place. The result of this inquiry is too well known to require notice.

After these brilliant achievements, some may perhaps have been tempted to imagine that the field of astronomical research must have been wellnigh exhausted. Small perturbations, hitherto overlooked, might be determined, and astronomical tables thereby rendered still more exact. New asteroids might be discovered by the telescope. More accurate values of the constants with which we have to deal might be obtained. But no essential novelty of principle was to be looked for in the department of astronomy; for such we must go to younger and less mature branches of science.

FRUITS OF THE UNION OF SCIENCES.

Researches which have been carried on within the last few years, even the progress which has been made within the last twelve months, show how short-sighted such anticipation would have been; what an unexpected flood of light may sometimes be thrown over one science by its union with another; how conducive accordingly to the advancement of science may be an Association like the present, in which not only are the workers at special meetings brought together in the Sectional Meetings, but in the General Meetings of the Association, and in the social intercourse which, though of an informal character, is no unimportant part of our proceedings, the cultivators of different branches of science are brought together and have an opportunity of enlarging their minds by contact with the minds of others, who have been used to trains of thought of a very different character from their own.

WHAT ASTRONOMY OWES TO OPTICS.

The science of astronomy is indebted to that of Optics for the principles which regulate the construction of those optical instruments which are so essential to the astronomer. It repaid its debt by furnishing to optics a result which it is important we should keep in view in considering the nature of light. It is to astronomy that we are indebted for the first proof we obtained of the finite velocity of light, and for the first numerical determination of that enormous velocity. Astronomy, again, led, forty-four years later, to a second determination of that velocity in the remarkable phenomenon of aberration discovered by Bradley, a phenomenon presenting special points of interest in relation to the nature of light, and which has given rise to some discussion, extending even to the present day, so that the Astronomer Royal has not deemed it unworthy of investigation, laborious as he foresees the trial is likely to prove, to determine the constant of aberration by means of a telescope having its tube filled with water.

If in respect of these phenomena optics received much aid from astronomy, the latter science has been indebted to the former for information which could not otherwise have been obtained. The motions and the masses of the heavenly bodies are revealed to us more or less fully by astronomical observations; but we could not thus become acquainted with the chemical nature of these distant objects. Yet, by the application of the spectroscope to the scrutiny of the heavenly bodies, evidence has been obtained of the existence therein of various elements known to us by the chemical examination of the materials of which our own earth is composed; and not only so, but light is thrown on the state in which matter is there existing, which, in the case of nebulæ especially, led to the formation of new ideas respecting their constitution, and the rectification of astronomical speculations previously entertained. I shall not, however, dwell further on this part of the subject, which is now of some years' standing, and has been mentioned by more than one of your former Presidents, but will pass on to newer researches in the same direction.

We are accustomed to apply to the stars the epithet *fixed*. Night after night they are seen to have the same relative arrangement; and when their places are determined by careful measurement, and certain small corrections due to known causes are applied to the immediate results of observation, they are found to have the same relative distances. But when, instead of days, the observations extend over months or years, it is found that the fixity is not quite absolute. Defining as fixity invariability of position as estimated with reference to the stars as a whole, and comparing the position of any individual star with those of the stars in its neighborhood, we find that some of the stars exhibit "proper motions,"—show, that is, a progressive change of angular position as seen from the earth, or rather as they would be seen from the sun, which we may take for the mean annual place of the earth. This indicates linear motion in a direction transverse to the line joining the sun with the star. But since our sun is merely a star, a line drawn from the star exhibiting proper motion to our sun is, as regards the former, merely a line drawn to a star taken at random, and therefore there is no reason why the star's motion should be, except accidentally, in a direction perpendicular to the line joining the star with our sun. We must conclude that the stars, including our own sun, or some of them, at least, are moving in various directions in space, and that it is merely the transversal component of the whole motion, or rather of the motion relatively to our sun, that is revealed to us by a change in the star's apparent place.

How, then, shall we determine whether any particular star is approaching to or receding from our sun? It is clear that astronomy alone is powerless to aid us here, since such a motion would be unaccompanied by change of angular position. Here the science of optics comes to our aid in a remarkable manner.

The pitch of a musical note depends, as we know, on the number of vibrations which reach the ear in a given time, such as a second. Suppose, now, that a body, such as a bell, which is vibrating a given number of times per second, is at the same time moving from the observer, the air being calm. Since the successive pulses of sound travel all with the velocity of sound, but diverge from different centres, namely, the successive points in the bell's path at which the bell was when those pulses were first excited, it is evident that the sound-waves will be somewhat more spread out on the side from which the bell is moving, and more crowded together on the side towards which it is moving, than if the bell had been at rest. Consequently the number of vibrations per second which reach the ear of an observer situated in the former of these directions will be somewhat smaller, and the number which reach an observer situated in the opposite direction somewhat greater than if the bell had been at rest. Hence to the former the pitch will be somewhat lower, and the latter somewhat higher than the natural pitch of the bell. And the same thing will happen if the observer be in motion instead of the bell, or if both be in motion; in fact, the effect depends only on the relative motion of the observer and the bell in the direction of a line joining the two—in other words, on the velocity of recession or approach of the observer and the bell. The effect may be perceived in standing by a railway when a train in which the steam-whistle is sounding passes by at full speed, or, better still, if the observer be seated in a train which is simultaneously moving in the opposite direction.

WHAT IS LIGHT?

The present state of optical science is such as to furnish us with evidence, of a force which is perfectly overwhelming, that light consists of a tremor or vibratory movement propagated in an elastic medium filling the planetary and stellar spaces, a medium which thus fulfils for light an office similar to that of air for sound. In this theory, to difference of periodic time corresponds difference of refrangibility. Suppose that we were in possession of a source of light capable, like the bell in the analogous case of sound, of exciting in the ether supposed at rest vibrations of a definite period, corresponding, therefore, to light of a definite refrangibility. Then, just as in the case of sound, if the source of light and the observer were receding from or approaching to each other with a velocity which was not insensibly small compared with the velocity of light, an appreciable lowering or elevation of refrangibility would be produced, which would be capable of detection by means of a spectroscope of high dispersive power.

The velocity of light is so enormous, about 185,000 miles per second, that it can readily be imagined that any motion which we can experimentally produce in a source of light is as rest in comparison. But the earth in its orbit round the sun moves at the rate of about eighteen miles per second; and in the motions of stars approaching to or receding from our sun we might expect to meet with velocities comparable with this. The orbital velocity of the earth is, it is true, only about the one ten-thousandth part of the velocity of light. Still the effect of such a velocity on the refrangibility of light, which admits of being easily calculated, proves not to be so insensibly small as to elude all chance of detection, provided only the observations are conducted with extreme delicacy.

KIRCHHOFF'S DISCOVERY.

But how shall we find in such distant objects as the stars an analogue of the bell which we have assumed in the illustration drawn from sound? What evidence can we ever obtain, even if an examination of their light should present us with rays of definite refrangibility, of the existence in those remote bodies of ponderable matter vibrating in known periods not identical with those corresponding to the refrangibilities of the definite rays which we observe? The answer to this question will involve a reference, which I will endeavor to make as brief as I can, to the splendid researches of Professor Kirchhoff. The exact coincidence of certain dark lines in the solar spectrum with bright lines in certain artificial sources of light had previously been in one or two instances observed; and it is to Kirchhoff we owe the inference from the extension of Prevost's theory of exchanges, that a glowing medium which emits bright light of any particular refrangibility necessarily (at that temperature at least) acts as an absorbing medium, extinguishing light of the same refrangibility. In saying this it is but just to mention that in relation to radiant heat (from whence the transition to light is easy) Kirchhoff was preceded, though unconsciously, by our own countryman, Mr. Balfour Stewart. The inference which Kirchhoff drew from Prevost's theory thus extended led him to make a careful comparison of the places of the dark lines of the solar spectrum with those of bright lines produced by the incandescent gas or vapour of known elements; and the coincidences were in many cases so remarkable as to establish almost to a certainty the existence of several of the known elements in the solar atmosphere, producing by their absorbing action the dark lines coinciding with the bright lines observed. Among other elements may be mentioned in particular hydrogen, the spectrum of which, when traversed by an electric discharge, shows a bright line or band exactly coinciding with the dark line C, and another with the line F.

RESEARCHES OF MR. HUGGINS AND FATHER SECCHI.

Now Mr. Huggins found that several of the stars show in their spectra dark lines coinciding in position with C and F; and what strengthens the belief that this coincidence, or apparent coincidence, is not merely fortuitous, but is due to a common cause, is, that the two lines are found associated together, both present or both absent. And Kirchhoff's theory suggests that the common cause is the existence of hydrogen in the atmospheres of the sun and certain stars, and its exercise of an absorbing action on the light emitted from beneath.

Now by careful and repeated observations with a telescope furnished with a spectroscope of high dispersive power, Mr. Huggins found that the F line, the one selected for observation, in the spectrum of Sirius did not exactly coincide with the corresponding bright line of a hydrogen spark, which latter agrees in position with the solar F, but was a little less refrangible, while preserving the same general appearance. What conclusion, then, are we to draw from the result? Surely it would be most unreasonable to attribute the dark lines in the spectra of the sun and of Sirius to distinct causes, and to regard their almost exact coincidence as purely fortuitous, when we have in proper motion a *vera causa* to account for a minute difference. And if, as Kirchhoff's labors render almost certain, the dark solar line depends on the existence of hydrogen in the atmosphere of our sun, we are led to infer that that element, with which the chemist working in his laboratory is so familiar, exists and is subject to the same physical laws in that distant star, so distant, that, judging by the most probable value of its annual parallax, light which would go seven times round our earth in one second would take fourteen years to travel from the star. What a grand conception of the unity of plan pervading the universe do such conclusions present to our minds!

Assuming, then, that the small difference of refrangibility observed between the solar F and that of Sirius is due to proper motion, Mr. Huggins concludes from his measures of the minute difference of position that at the time of the observation Sirius was receding from the earth at the rate of 41·4 miles per second. A part of this was due to the motion of the earth in its orbit; and on deducting the orbital velocity of the earth, resolved in the direction of a line drawn from the star, there remained 29·4 miles per second as the velocity with which Sirius and our sun are mutually receding from each other. Considering the minuteness of the quantity on which the result depends, it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Huggins' results as to the motion of Sirius have been confirmed by the observations of Father Secchi made at Rome with a different instrument.

The determination of radial proper motion in this way is still in its infancy. It is worthy of note that, unlike the detection of transversal proper motion by change of angular position, it is equally applicable to stars at all distances, provided they are bright enough to render the observations possible. It is conceivable that the results of these observations may one day lead to a determination of the motion of the solar system in space, which is more trustworthy than that which has been deduced from changes of position, as being founded on a broader induction, and not confined to conclusions derived from the stars in our neighborhood. Should even the solar system and the nearer stars be drifting along, as Sir John Herschel suggests, with an approximately common motion, like motes in a sunbeam, it is conceivable that the circumstance might thus be capable of detection. To what wide speculations are we led as to the possible progress of our knowledge when we put together what has been accomplished in different branches of science!

PHENOMENA OF A SOLAR ECLIPSE.

I turn now to another recent application of spectral analysis. The phenomenon of a total solar eclipse is described by those who have seen it as one of the most imposing that can be witnessed. The rarity of its occurrence and the shortness of its duration afford, however, opportunity for only a hasty study of the phenomena which may then present themselves. Among these, one of the most remarkable—seen, indeed, before, but first brought prominently into notice by the observers who watched the eclipse of July 7, 1842—consists in a series of mountain-like or cloud-like luminous objects seen outside the dark disk of the moon. These have been seen in subsequent total eclipses, and more specially studied, by means of photography, by Mr. Warren De La Rue, in the eclipse of June 18, 1860. The result of the various observations, and especially the study, which could be made at leisure, of the photographs obtained by Mr. De La Rue, proved conclusively that these appendages belong to the sun, not to the moon. The photographs proved further their light to be remarkable for actinic power. Since that time the method of spectral analysis has been elaborated; and it seemed likely that additional information bearing on the nature of these objects might be obtained by the application of the spectroscope. Accordingly various expeditions were equipped for the purpose of observing the total solar eclipse which was to happen on August 17, 1868. In our own country an equatorially-mounted telescope provided with a spectroscope was procured for the purpose by the Royal Society, which was entrusted to Lieutenant (now Captain) Herschel, who was going out to India, one of the countries crossed by the line of the central shadow. Another expedition was organized by the Royal Astronomical Society, under the auspices of Major Tennant, who was foremost in pressing on the attention of scientific men the importance of availing themselves of the opportunity.

Shortly before the conclusion of the meeting of the Association at Norwich last year, the first results of the observations were made known to the meeting through the agency of the electric telegraph. In the telegram sent by M. Janssen to the President of the Royal Society, it was announced that the spectrum of the prominences was very remarkable, showing bright lines, while that of the corona showed none. Brief as the message necessarily was, one point was settled. The prominences could not be clouds, in the strict sense of the term, shining either by virtue of their own heat or by light reflected from below. They must consist of incandescent matter in the gaseous form. It appeared from the more detailed accounts received by post from the various observers, and put together at leisure, that except in the immediate neighborhood of the sun the light of the prominences consisted mainly of three bright lines, of which two coincided, or nearly so, with C and F, and the intermediate one nearly, but, as subsequent researches showed, not exactly, with D. The bright lines coinciding with C and F indicate the presence of glowing hydrogen. Some of the other lines were apparently identified with those which would be produced by the incandescent vapor of certain other elements.

This is precious information to have gathered during the brief interval of the total phase, and required on the part of the observers self-denial in withdrawing the eye from the imposing spectacle of the surrounding scenery, and coolness in proceeding steadily with some definite part of the inquiry, when so many questions crowded for solution, and the fruits of months of preparation were to be reaped in three or four minutes or lost altogether, especially when, as too often happened, the observations were provokingly interrupted by flying clouds.

AIDS TO OBSERVATION.

But, valuable as these observations were, it is obvious that we should have had long to wait before we could have become acquainted with the usual behavior of these objects, and their possible relation to changes which may be going on at the surface of the sun, if we had been dependent on the rare and brief phenomenon of a total solar eclipse for gathering information respecting them. But how, the question might be asked, shall we ever be able so to subdue the overpowering glare of our great luminary, and the dazzling illumination which it produces in our atmosphere when we look nearly in its direction, as to perceive objects which are comparatively so faint? Here again the science of optics comes in aid of astronomy.

When a line of light, such as a narrow slit held in front of a luminous object, is viewed through a prism, the light is ordinarily spread out into a colored band, the length of which may be increased at pleasure by substituting two or more prisms for the single prism. As the total quantity of light is not thereby increased, it is obvious that the intensity of the light of the colored band will go on decreasing as the length increases. Such is the case with ordinary sources of light, like the flame of a candle or the sky, which give a continuous spectrum, or one generally continuous, though interrupted by dark bands. But if the light from the source be homogeneous, consisting, that is, of light of one degree of refrangibility only, the image of the slit will be merely deviated by the prisms, not widened out into a band, and not consequently reduced in intensity by the dispersion. And if the source of light emit light of both kinds, it will be easily understood that the images of the slit corresponding to light of any definite refrangibilities which the mixture may contain will stand out, by their superior intensity, on the weaker ground of the continuous spectrum.

Preparations for observations of the kind had long been in progress in the hands of our countryman, Mr. Lockyer. His first attempts were unsuccessful; but, undismayed by failure, he ordered the construction of a new spectroscope of superior power, in which he was aided by a grant from the sum placed annually by Parliament at the disposal of the Royal Society for scientific purposes. The execution of this instrument was delayed by what proved to be the last illness of the eminent optician to whom it was entrusted, the late Mr. Cooke; but when at last the instrument was placed in his hands, Mr. Lockyer was not long in discovering the object of his two years' search. On the 20th of October last year, in examining the space immediately surrounding the edge of the solar disk, he obtained evidence, by the occurrence of a bright line in the spectrum, that his slit was on the image of one of those prominences the nature of which had so long been an enigma. It further appeared from an observation made on the 5th of November (as indeed might be expected from the photographs of Mr. De La Rue, and the descriptions of those who had observed total solar eclipses) that the prominences were merely elevated portions of an extensive luminous stratum of the same general character, which, now that the necessity of the interposition of the moon was dispensed with, could be traced completely round the sun. Notices of this discovery were received from the author by the Royal Society on October 21 and November 3, and the former was almost immediately published in No. 105 of the *Proceedings*. These were shortly afterwards followed by a fuller paper on the same subject.

Meanwhile the same thing had been independently observed in another part of the world. After having observed the remarkable spectrum of the prominences during the total eclipse, it occurred to M. Janssen that the same method might allow the prominences to be detected at any time; and on trial he succeeded in detecting them the very day after the eclipse. The results of his observations were sent by post, and were received shortly after the account of Mr. Lockyer's discovery had been communicated by Mr. De La Rue to the French Academy.

In the way hitherto described a prominence is not seen as a whole, but the observer knows when its image is intercepted by the slit; and by varying a little the position of the slit a series of sections of the prominence are obtained, by putting which together the form of the prominence is deduced. Shortly after Mr. Lockyer's communication of his discovery, Mr. Huggins, who had been independently engaged in the attempt to render the prominences visible by the aid of the spectroscope, succeeded in seeing a prominence as a whole by somewhat widening the slit, and using a red glass to diminish the glare of the light admitted by the slit, the prominence being seen by means of the C line in the red. Mr. Lockyer had a design for seeing the prominences as a whole by giving the slit a rapid motion of small extent, but this proved to be superfluous, and they are now habitually seen with their actual forms. Nor is our power of observing them restricted to those which are so situated that they are seen by projection outside the sun's limb; such is the power of the spectroscopic method of observation that it has enabled Mr. Lockyer and others to observe them right on the disc of the sun, an important step for connecting them with other solar phenomena.

REMARKABLE CHANGES IN PROGRESS.

One of the most striking results of the habitual study of these prominences is the evidence they afford of the stupendous changes which are going on in the central body of our system. Prominences the heights of which are to be measured by thousands and tens of thousands of miles, appear and disappear in the course of some minutes. And a study of certain minute changes of position in the bright line F, which receive a simple and natural explanation by referring them to proper motion in the glowing gas by which that line is produced, and which we see no other way of accounting for, have led Mr. Lockyer to conclude that the gas in question is sometimes travelling with velocities comparable with that of the earth in its orbit. Moreover, these exhibitions of intense action are frequently found to be intimately connected with the spots, and can hardly fail to throw light on the disputed question of their formation. Nor are chemical composition and proper motion the only physical conditions of the gas which are accessible to spectral analysis. By comparing the breadth of the bright bands (for though narrow they are not mere lines) seen in the prominences with those observed in the spectrum of hydrogen rendered incandescent under different physical conditions, Dr. Frankland and Mr. Lockyer have deduced conclusions respecting the pressure to which the gas is subject in the neighborhood of the sun. I am happy to say that Mr. Lockyer has consented to deliver a discourse during our meeting, in which the whole subject will doubtless be fully explained.

SOUNDING THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

By the kindness of Dr. Carpenter, I am enabled to mention to you the latest results obtained in an expedition which could not have been undertaken without the aid of Government, an aid which was freely given. Last year Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson represented to the President and Council of the Royal Society the great importance to zoology and palæontology of obtaining soundings from great depths in the ocean, and suggested to them to use their influence with the Admiralty to induce them to place a gunboat, or other suitable vessel, at the disposal of those gentlemen and any other naturalists who might be willing to accompany them for the purpose of carrying on a systematic course of deep-sea dredging for a month or six weeks. This application was forwarded to the Admiralty with the warm support of the President and Council, and was readily acceded to. The operations were a good deal impeded by rough weather, but nevertheless important results were obtained. Dredging was successfully accomplished at a depth of 650 fathoms; and the existence was established of a varied and abundant submarine Fauna, at depths which had generally been supposed to be either azoic, or occupied by animals of a very low type; and the character of the Fauna and of mud brought up was such as to point to a chalk formation actually going on.

It seemed desirable to carry the soundings to still greater depths, and to examine more fully the changes of temperature which had been met with in the descent. Another application was accordingly made to the Admiralty in the present year, and was no less readily acceded to than the former; and a larger vessel than that used last year is now on her cruise. I am informed by Dr. Carpenter that dredging has been successfully carried down to more than 2400 fathoms (nearly the height of Mont Blanc), and that animal life has been found even at that depth in considerable *variety*, though its *amount* and *Kind* are obviously influenced by the reduction of temperature to Arctic coldness. A very careful series of temperature soundings has been taken, showing, on the same spot, a continuous descent of temperature with the depth, at first more rapid, afterwards pretty uniform. Thermometers protected from pressure by a plan described by Dr. Miller were found to maintain their character at the great depths reached, the difference between them and the best ordinary thermometers used in the same sounding being exactly conformable to the pressure corresponding with each depth, as determined by the experiments previously made in smaller depths. All the observations hitherto made go to confirm the idea of a general interchange of polar and equatorial water, the former occupying the lowest depths, the latter forming a superficial stratum of 700 or 800 fathoms. The analyses of the water brought up indicate a large proportion of carbonic acid in the gases of the deep waters, and a general diffusion of organic matter.

COPPER IN ANIMALS.

The Turaco, or Plaintain-eater, of the Cape of Good Hope is celebrated for its beautiful plumage. A portion of the wings is of a fine red color. This red coloring matter has been investigated by Prof. Church, who finds it to contain nearly six per cent. of copper, which cannot be distinguished by the ordinary tests, nor removed from the coloring matter without destroying it. The coloring matter is, in fact, a natural organic compound, of which copper is one of the essential constituents. Traces of this metal had previously been found in animals, for example, in oysters, to the cost of those who partook of them. But in these cases the presence of the copper was merely accidental; thus oysters that lived near the mouths of streams which came down from the copper mines assimilated a portion of the copper salt, without apparently its doing them either good or harm. But in the Turaco the existence of the red coloring matter, which belongs to their normal plumage, is dependent upon copper, which, obtained in minute quantities with the food, is stored up in this strange manner in the system of the animal. Thus, in the very same feather, partly red and partly black, copper was found in abundance in the red parts, but none, or only the merest trace, in the black.

This example warns us against taking too utilitarian a view of the plan of creation. Here we have a chemical substance elaborated which is perfectly unique in its nature, and contains a metal the salts of which are ordinarily regarded as poisonous to animals; and the sole purpose to which, so far as we know, it is subservient in the animal economy is one of pure decoration. Thus, a pair of birds which were kept in captivity lost their fine red color in the course of a few days, in consequence of washing in the water which was left them to drink, the red coloring matter, which is soluble in water, being thus washed out; but except as to the loss of their beauty, it does not appear that the birds were the worse for it.

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C. HOWSON,

Attorney at Law.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1439 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mwf6t

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1517 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalisation, Glee and Madrigal Singing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 812 Arch street. 9 25 2w

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18s

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 8 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

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Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.

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9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue, and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Brady,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 613 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

HAYTI.

Salnave's Entry into the Capital—Formal Reception of the United States Minister.

Correspondence from Port-au-Prince, dated Sept. 17, contains the following:—

On Monday, the 7th inst., our city was startled by the booming of cannon at Fort Bizaton, about three miles from the city, and soon after, amid great enthusiasm, President Salnave arrived, accompanied by a portion of his staff and a small detachment of troops. As he traversed the streets the populace gathered in such masses, and were so demonstrative in their expressions of affection, that it was with some difficulty that the party made their way to the palace.

The meeting between General Chevallier and the President, old companions in exile as well as in the field, was enthusiastic and cordial, and as they clasped each other in arms, the scene was as affecting as it evidently was heartfelt on both sides. The following day the President formally accepted the resignation of his Cabinet, and appointed the following persons.—General Victorine Chevallier, of Gonaives, Secretary of War and Navy; the Hon. D. Labonte, of Port-au-Prince, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs; the Hon. N. St. Armand, of Gonaives, Secretary of the Treasury; the Hon. M. Hippolyte, of Cape Hayti, Secretary of the Interior. All of these gentlemen are well known and esteemed.

Immediately after the appointment of the Government, the President communicated to the American Legation his readiness to accord an audience, and on the following day Mr. Hollister and Mr. Bassett presented themselves at the Palace at 4 o'clock, the hour designated—the former to present his letter of recall, and the latter his letter of credence. The audience took place in the grand reception hall of the National Palace. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet and military staff, and Messrs. Hollister and Bassett by the attaches of the American Legation. Mr. Hollister, in presenting his letter of recall, made a few appropriate remarks, to which the President replied cordially, after which Mr. Bassett was formally introduced, and placing in the hands of the President his letter of credence, delivered the following address:—

Mr. President:—I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency a letter of credence addressed to you by His Excellency the President of the United States, and accrediting me as Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States near the Republic of Hayti, and I avail myself of the opportunity to fulfil a charge entrusted to me personally, as well as officially, by the President of the United States, and to assure your Excellency, in the name of the Government and people whom I have the honor to represent, of their sincere desire to cultivate the cordial relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments. The United States and Hayti were the two earliest republics of the New World. First the one and then the other shook off the older systems of government and adopted for themselves those higher forms which the grand march of the human race towards a homogeneous destiny must eventually vindicate to nations and peoples.

It has sometimes happened in the history of nations that great and liberal principles of government incorporated into the Constitution have seemed to lie temporarily inoperative. This has been the case with my own country; it may be so with others. But I pray your Excellency to observe that I am sent here in the official capacity named in my letter of credence, partly to give assurance, by my presence, of the practical recognition of a great principle in the United States—the principle for which our ancesters were among the first in the New World to contend when they founded the Haytien Republic, and by which all classes of men, under the broad shield of my Government, stand equal before the law. And now, in delivering to your Excellency my letter of credence, I desire to express the hope that the two nations may continue to march side by side in a career of enlightenment and civilization.

Your Excellency, I am of the same ancestral origin as yourself and the people over whom you preside, and I offer this as an additional guarantee of my cordial desire, during my residence near your Government, to strengthen between the two Republics the friendly intercourse which my predecessors have so successfully cultivated.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to pay for the permanent improvement thereof. Said sum to be taken out of the loan authorized by ordinance approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1868, entitled "An Ordinance to create a loan for the further extension of Fairmount Park and for the improvement thereof." And warrants for said appropriation shall be drawn by the said Commissioners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay a Certain Sewer Assessment Bill.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the sewer assessment bill for the sewer constructed along the south side of South Penn Square, under a contract with the city. Warrants to be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property, in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing a certain transfer to be made in the appropriation to the Fire Department for the year 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the item of appropriation made to the Fire Department for the year 1869, amounting to the sum of one hundred (100) dollars.

From item 9, "For gratuity to the Steam Engine Companies," to item 2, office expenses, to pay bills for work done in refitting office, etc., one hundred (100) dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving Footways on Foulkrod Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Foulkrod street, from Leiper street to Tackawanna street, in the Twenty-third ward, to grade, curb, and pave the footways in front of their respective properties on said street.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Satisfaction of Certain Judgments.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Solicitor is hereby directed to enter satisfaction on the official bonds of Thomas Dickson, late City Commissioner (D. C., D. S. B., Dec. 64 92 and Dec. 65, D. S. B. 227), provided the Controller shall certify that the accounts of the said Dickson are correct and there is no default.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of Bernard Quinn from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be directed to release of record all that certain frame tenement and lot of ground situate on the north side of Catharine street, between Fifth street and Passyunk road, in the City of Philadelphia, and marked in a certain plan No. 12; containing in front or breadth on said Catharine street eighteen feet, and extending in length or depth sixty-six feet six inches, more or less, to a four-feet wide alley; the property of Bernard Quinn, from the lien of a judgment entered of record in the District Court of Philadelphia, to December Term, 1868, No. 669, D. S. B., upon the official bond of Francis P. Haggerty, collector of outstanding taxes. Provided, That the said Bernard Quinn shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of ten dollars, to pay for the publication of this resolution, and that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interest of the city will not be prejudiced by said release.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the suspension of the South Penn Hose Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the South Penn Hose Company and Independence Engine Company be suspended for the space of three months from the date of suspension, and that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to retain the appropriation to said companies for the above period.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Vienna Street, from Gaul street to Belgrade street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Vienna street, from Gaul street to Belgrade street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the said street will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Approve the Sureties of John A. Johnson, Supervisor of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Samuel J. Armstrong and George Elton be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of John A. Johnson, Supervisor of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, and that the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to prepare the usual bond and warrant therefor, and to enter judgment thereon.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BONDED GOODS REmaining in store over three years.

Will be sold, at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per barque "Frei," Gullas master, from Rotterdam June 11, 1866—1 cask Gin, mark Palm Tree—C. Imported by George C. Carson & Co.

Per Outside Line, from New Bedford June 19, 1866—2 casks and three ¼ casks Wine, mark W. D. Imported by William Derbyshire.

Per railroad line, from New York July 23, 1866—19 baskets Wine, mark S. S. N. Imported by S. S. Norcross.

Per steamer "Propontis," Higginson master, from Liverpool August 6, 1866—13 baskets Champagne, mark G. (H.) V. Imported by G. H. Vandyke & Co.

Per railroad line, from New York August 22, 1866—Twelve ½ ps. Brandy, mark A. W. Imported by A. Weniger.

Per brig "Matilda," Anderson master, from St. Bartholomew August 28, 1866—4 barrels Lead Ore. Imported by Janutche & Lavergne.

Per barque "Jupiter," Bradherring master, from London September 21, 1866—16 dozen bottles Wine, marks J. W. & Co. and P. K. Imported by Phil. Schmidt.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS remaining in store over one year.

Will be sold at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per brig "S. W. Welsh," Watson, master, from Palermo, June 1, 1868, one valise Clothing, mark G. M. or A. N.

Per brig "George Berry," Bradley, master, from Sagua, June 10, 1868, two demijohns Liquor.

Per barque "H. Gregory," Gregory, master, from Genoa, June 30, 1868, three packages sample Cotton.

Per schooner "Ralph Souder," Crosby, master, from Hillsboro, September 4, 1868, one small package, mark E. Pennington, Jr., care of Medara & Cabada.

Per brig "Bride," from Messina, January 27, 1868, one box merchandise, addressed John Francis.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

9 2 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 2 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$32
To London	105	To London	45
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$32
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	25

by Branch Steamer. by Branch Steamer.

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$80

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. R. LEAF,
1 27 No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 30, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
9 8 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 123 South Wharves.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

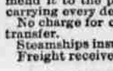
ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1½ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.



DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia: No. 98 DUANE Street and 702 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [9 17 fmw3m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22S
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

WE HAVE FOR SALE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
For particulars apply to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11½ PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1y2 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26½

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 25

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN

Messrs. **DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,** No. 53 **EXCHANGE** Place, and **M. K. JESUP & CO.,** No. 12 **PINE** Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation **NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN.** There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. **PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.** Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
9 24 fmwrp1m PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1853,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,
Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 2614p No. 303 WALNUT Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26½

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw1m

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25½

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, Two Fire-proof Safes, Office Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China and Glass Ware, Stoves, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc. Etc.
On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 30, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—2 elegant walnut parlor suits, covered with figured brocatelle; walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush; reps and hair-cloth walnut chamber suits, library and dining-room furniture, 7 French plate mantel mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges, hat stands, etageres, office desks and tables, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glass ware, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Lillie and Farrel & Herring; elegant 12-light chandelier, sewing machines, 2 large turning lathes, 73 school desks, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, large iron chest, handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc. etc.

Also, superior double-barrel gun, made by Peterman.
Also, superior rifle, made by John Wurfflein.
Also, very fine harp.

TO BUILDERS.

Also, glazed sash for eight windows, complete, with weights; handsome new solid shutters for three large windows. 9 28 2t

Sale No. 206 South Tenth street.
Estate of Thomas L. Evans, deceased.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 206 South Tenth street, by catalogue, by order of Executors—Walnut parlor furniture; centre and boquet tables; walnut hall, dining-room, and sitting-room furniture; China, glass, and plated ware; extension table; mahogany and cottage chamber furniture; hair mattresses; bolsters and pillows; fine velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; chandeliers; kitchen furniture, etc. 9 22 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 24 5t

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
The importation of Messrs. Meyer & Dickinson,
On Friday Morning,

October 1, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, embracing:—
Full lines women's white, brown, colored, and mixed cotton hose, plain to full regular.
Full lines men's white, brown, and mixed cotton half hose, plain to full regular.
Full lines boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, ½ and ¾ hose.
Full lines men's, women's, and children's silk, lisle, and Berlin gloves, cloth gauntlets and half gauntlets.
N. B. The above sale will be found specially attractive, as the entire lot will be sold without reserve.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 29 2t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 28 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 29 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, 5 large Mantel and Pier Glasses, 50 New and Second-hand Carpets, 12 Cases of Stuffed Birds, 4 Fine Double-Barrel Guns, Small Fire-proof Safe, Feather Beds and Bedding, Engravings, Chandeliers, China and Glassware, Stoves, etc.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising parlor suits, covered with velvet, brocatelle, reps, and haircloth; walnut chamber suits of all styles, finished in oil, with wardrobes to match; walnut and oak dining-room furniture; about 15 mantel, pier and chamber glasses, with walnut and gilt frames; about 50 new and second-hand carpets of all kinds; hair and spring mattresses; beds and bedding; chandeliers, engravings, china and glassware, stoves, etc.

12 CASES OF STUFFED BIRDS AND 3 DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS.

At 1 o'clock will be sold, 12 cases of stuffed birds and 3 fine double-barrelled guns.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—Also, an invoice of framed engravings and chromos. 9 29 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., No. 506 MARKET Street, AUCTIONEERS.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, consisting of prime and seasonable goods from the best city and Eastern manufactories.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday [9 27 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

—Samuel Josephs, he of the Legislative lemon fame, is to have a candidate against him from his own party. At a large meeting of the German Democratic voters of the Third district last evening, Colonel Charles Kleinz was nominated for the Legislature. To-morrow night there will be a ratification meeting. Mayor Fox had better detail a squad of his police to be in the vicinity, as the friends of Sam will no doubt be on hand.

—The Irish Republicans held a meeting last evening, at No. 18 South Broad street. A resolution was offered, but did not pass, that the association in future act entirely independent of all committees and parties, and only support such men for office as were in favor of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, protection of American industry, the payment of the national debt, and equal rights to all men without distiction of color or class.

—The Republicans of the Twentieth ward assembled last night in mass meeting at the corner of Broad and Girard avenue. A large stand was erected on the east side of Broad street, above the avenue. General E. M. Gregory presided, and addresses were delivered by James J. Crea, of West Chester; Samuel N. Pennypacker, Esq., Henry C. Hickok, Esq., and Major Calhoun.

—Wm. White Smith has just issued the "Citizen's Hand-book of Philadelphia," for 1869, containing the boundaries of each Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative district, the limits of each election division, places of voting, and the vote of both parties in the mayoralty and Presidential contests in 1868, together with a complete copy of the Registry law.

—A call has been issued for a meeting this evening of the citizens of the Nineteenth ward, who are opposed to the reckless and extravagant manner of conducting the city government, and who favor the election of honest, competent, and sober men to office. This looks like the work of disgusted Democrats.

—The Union League will hold a grand mass meeting in front of their building, on Monday evening next, on which occasion the building will be brilliantly illuminated, and many of the most eminent public men of the city and the State have promised to address our fellow-citizens.

—We learn, on good authority, that two of the policemen of the Third district were yesterday engaged in "blocking" the Fifth ward. Does this come under the orders of the Mayor, in which he stated that any policeman caught dabbling in politics would be immediately discharged?

—The Republicans of the Seventeenth division, Twentieth ward, Second and Sixth division of the First ward, and the Fourth division of the Twenty-seventh ward, met last night, and completed their work for the coming election.

—Hugh McElhenny has been appointed a collector of the personal tax for the Seventh ward by John M. Melloy. Is this not the same individual who is receiving pay from the city as a policeman?

—The Keystoners announce the second postponement of their intended grand turnout. We guess it has turned out to be a fizzle.

—The Democracy hold a ratification meeting to-night at Warnock and Poplar streets.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Revenue Detective Brooks has so far recovered that he is no longer confined to his bed. If he suffers no relapse he will be able to resume his duties in a few weeks.

—A meeting of the residents of West Green street was held last evening to receive the report of a committee upon the pavement best adapted to replace cobbles in front of their doors. The "Alexander Miller Wood Pavement" was recommended, and steps taken to have it laid.

—Yesterday afternoon a special committee of Councils held a meeting to investigate into the late robbery at the Tax Office. Mr. Melloy, Receiver of Taxes, Patrick Doran, Messenger, and George W. Shock, Clerk, were examined, when the committee adjourned.

—A "Notice to Builders" is published, stating that sealed proposals will be received until noon of Monday, the 4th proximo, at the office of the Park Commissioners, for building a house on George's Hill, designed as a place of shelter and refreshment.

—The High Constables yesterday ordered to be taken down twenty-seven wooden buildings in the First and Twenty-fifth wards, which had been erected contrary to law.

—A stated meeting of the German Society will be held this evening at their hall, on South Seventh street. Nominations will be held for the annual election of officers.

—The Temple of the Colored Free Masons on South Eleventh street is now open for public inspection. It has just been refitted.

—The City Directory man has his canvassers out to-day to collect names and residences for the forthcoming volume.

—The Keystoners have a meeting of their club this evening at the Wetherill House.

FIRES.—About half-past 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a frame and stone building on Darien street, above Poplar. The place was owned by Mr. J. R. Eyre, and occupied by Martin Reichart, cabinet maker. It was entirely destroyed. Mr. Reichart estimates his loss at $1100.

The two buildings Nos. 918 and 920 North Eighth street were also each damaged by fire in their rear portions to the extent of $400. Both insured. The former was occupied Mr. James Henderson, the latter by Mr. William Reeves. Mr. Reeves' wife had been confined to her head by illness for some eight months. She was carried out of the burning dwelling by the policemen.

At half-past 3 o'clock this morning fire was also discovered in the "New Jerusalem" Swedenborgian Church, on Cherry street, east of Twenty-first. Some passers-by perceived the smoke and informed Officer Keough of the circumstance, who went at once to the place and kicked in the door. The flames were started by the match of an incendiary among some kindling wood in the cellar. The damage was confined to the lecture-room on the first floor. The church library, there located, was destroyed, and also a collection of specimens of natural history belonging to a former pastor of the congregation. A melodeon was consumed. Loss about $1200. Insured for $5000 in the Franklin.

A GRAND NUTTING TIME.—The Park Commission have had in contemplation for some time a proposition to devote the new Park to the school children of the city, who should be allowed the privilege of making use of all the trees upon which nuts are growing. After several meetings it was concluded to extend the invitation to the various Sectional School Boards. In response to this invitation, a committee met yesterday afternoon, when a committee was appointed to ascertain the sections which had or would accept the invitation.

Another committee was appointed to confer with the various railroad companies leading to the Park, as to the rate of fares to be charged the children.

It was resolved that the parents of the children be invited to participate in the recreations of the day, which was fixed as the 8th of October.

The Commission have decided to divide the Park into plots, to each of which will be assigned a school section.

Men will also be employed to club the trees, so that all the children will have to do will be to pick them from the ground.

The committee will again meet on Monday afternoon next.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE WITH THIS PORT.—The ship Charles H. Southard, of Richmond, Me., 1100 tons, two years old, rate A 1, French Lloyds, is now loading in the well-established line of D. S. Stetson & Co. for New Orleans, and will sail on the 5th proximo. But few ships trading to this port are superior to this vessel, and a visit to her would prove interesting to our citizens. The Charles H. Southard was built and owned by Messrs. Y. J. Southard & Son, prominent shipbuilders and owners of Richmond, Me. Great credit is due her chief officer, Mr. Woodworth, for the ability displayed in the general rig and condition. Messrs. Y. J. Southard & Son are the builders and owners of a fleet of fine sailing vessels, such as the ship Jane J. Southard, Y. J. Southard, Ellen Southard, Wizard King, E. A. Hussey, Flora Hurlburt, Moses Day, Lizzie Southard, Pomona, Mary C. Rosevelt, and others, most of which have at various times found good freights at this port.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN, ETC.—About midnight George W. Bowers, a chap hailing from Pottstown, was arrested as he was issuing from the front door of Henraton's tavern, at Twenty-third and Merideth streets. George had effected an entrance into the place through the cellar, ransacked all the rooms on the first floor, and in so doing made a noise loud enough to waken the inmates. They leaped from bed, gave the alarm, and at the same time alarmed George, who took to flight through the front door. At this juncture Policeman Horan happened by, and received the burglar in his arms. George will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

UND TRAUBEN FESTE (A GRAPE FEAST).—Captain Henry Franz, of Company K, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, will give one of these unusual, in this country, Teutonic fetes on Monday next, on his grounds, corner of Second and Venango streets, Coopersville, the invited guests being his old employes during the war of the Rebellion in the manufacture of uniforms for our troops. That Captain Franz is much beloved can be gathered from the fact that, in addition to Company K, he has enlisted and enrolled a second, to be called Company M, among his old subordinates.

IN CUSTODY.—James Devlin and George Breiner, the two young men found guilty by the Coroner's jury having caused the death of Francis Arnholt, on Girard avenue, west of Thirteenth street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, are now in custody. The former was arrested yesterday in the Eighth Police District, and the latter surrendered himself to the Mayor this morning.

MINUS $80.—Deputy Sheriff Earley yesterday had his pocket-book lifted. It contained $80. He is dispossessed this morning.

MAYOR FOX'S POLICE.—The following sentences have been passed upon the policemen named for various offenses:—

Officer John Higgins, of the Twelfth district, dismissed for insubordination. On a certain Sunday afternoon he was directed to go on duty on Broad street, and refused with a "—— if he would!"

Officer John Kane, of the Sixth district, dismissed for intoxication.

Officer William G. Miller, of the Twelfth district, dismissed for assault and battery on Policeman John Higgins.

Officer Thomas Trainer, of the Fifth district, dismissed for obtaining money under the pretense of having another party appointed on the police force. Michael McCollihan testified that he was an applicant for a position on the police force; Trainer told him some time in the spring, before the first of May, that a man couldn't get on the police force without spending some money, and offered to get him appointed for $40 before the following Saturday; he gave $20 to Trainer, and was to give him the balance when appointed; he didn't get appointed; he went then to Trainer several times to have his money returned; he didn't get it.

Trainer, in his own defense, said that McCollihan came to him and offered $30 if a position on the force could be procured for him (McCollihan); he took $20 of the amount; he said also, "I never look for it, but never refuse money when offered." Dismissed as stated, and also sentenced in addition to have $20 deducted from his wages, said sum to be paid over to McCollihan.

Officer William H. Kinley, of the Ninth district, dismissed for absence from his beat.

Officer John Eagan, of the Fourth district, dismissed for absence from beat and neglect of duty. As a proof of his dereliction, a fire broke out on his beat and he was not on hand to report it. The next day, too, he came into the station house drunk.

Officer James Canahan, Sixteenth district, dismissed for disorderly conduct, and threatening to fight Policeman P. Duross in the station house.

Officer Matthews and Sub-Officer Nagle, of the Seventh district, both dismissed for going into a tavern while on duty.

Officer William Murchison, of the Sixth district, docked six days' pay for insubordination. He asked for leave of absence, and didn't get it, when he took it on his own responsibility.

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY ("Frismuth's") hold a special meeting to-night at the headquarters of the regiment, for election and other purposes. Two new companies, "L" and "M," have been added to the regiment, which was complete at Co. K. It has adopted a constitution and by-laws, and contracted for its new uniform, which is now in preparation. The regiment will parade as soon as the uniforms are finished, when a grand military dress ball will be given, which must prove a splendid success when no less than twelve companies, none less than fifty in number, and varying from that figure to one hundred, exclusive of staff and field officers, will be on the floor. Colonel Frismuth deserves all credit for his rapid organization of this new branch of the service.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Board of Aldermen—An Attack Upon their Proceedings—They are Not Demolished.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

It will be remembered that last week we noticed the presentment of several petitions praying the Court to revise the action of the Board of Aldermen acting under the Registry law, to vacate their appointments, and to make others instead.

As then stated, the petition set forth, first, that in the matter of the appointment of election officers for the Fourth division of the Fifth ward the aldermen acted in caucus, and, taking advantage of the absence of the alderman representing the ward, proceeded individually and not as a board to nominate the election officers, by which the majority of that ward were deprived of a fair representation at the polls and the spirit of the Registry law violated. In the second place, it was complained that the Board of Aldermen had by resolution instructed the Canvassers to issue subpœnas for the production of witnesses to the qualifications of persons on the registry, or persons applying to be placed upon it, and to strike therefrom or refuse to put down such names as were tainted with suspicion of fraud, which was not cleared away by proof.

At the time the petitions were presented, this morning was fixed for the argument, and at the proper time, William L. Hirst, Esq., representing the petitioners, and Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., in behalf of the aldermen, appeared in court to discuss the cases, which were before the Court under the title of William Conway *et al.* vs David Beitler *et al.*, Board of Aldermen. The answer filed on the part of the defendants was filed and read as follows:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia:—The answer of David Beitler, one of the Aldermen for the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, for himself and as President of the Board of Aldermen, to the petition of William Conway, Thomas Sailer, et al., of the fourth division of the Fifth ward, respectfully shows to your Honors:—

That it is true that the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia were created by act of Assembly a Board with the powers and duties alleged in the said petition, and he believes that the said Board, in the performance of their duties, should act unitedly.

He denies the allegation "that the members of the said Board, not including the Aldermen of the Fifth ward, met individually, at a time not appointed by the said Board, and agreed and combined among themselves that the said Board as such should not make a choice of officers within the meaning and intent of said act, but that the choice of said officers in said division should be previously made by them as individuals."

He also denies that there was any agreement or combination to prevent a choice of election officers in any manner whatever.

This respondent denies that the members of the said Board unlawfully combined for any purpose, and especially for the purpose of choosing the officers for conducting the election.

And, further answering, he admits the averment in the petition, that, in pursuance of a resolution offered by Alderman Jones, of the Ninth ward, the election officers for the various divisions of Philadelphia, except parts of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards, were chosen; but he denies that the persons so chosen as election officers had been agreed on by the members of the said Board in their individual capacity; and he also denies that the said members, in such capacity, combined and agreed to prevent a lawful choice by the said Board of Aldermen.

And further, answering, he states, that in pursuance of the provisions of said act of Assembly, the said Board of Aldermen in every instance selected one judge, one inspector, and one return inspector from the political party which polled the majority of legal votes in the election division for which they were appointed at the last general election, and the other inspectors were selected from the political party which polled the next highest number of votes in the said division, and accordingly such officers were selected from the Democratic party in the Fourth division of the Fifth ward, wherein the petitioners state they are electors, and where said party is in the majority.

This respondent further states that, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the majority of the members of the said Board have endeavored faithfully to perform their duties as prescribed by the said act of Assembly; that they have diligently inquired into the qualifications of the persons who had been proposed as election officers, and he believes that the officers chosen by the said Board are superior in moral character, education, and ability to those who usually were elected by the people; and should it be shown to your Honors that unqualified persons have been chosen for any division, he prays that you will rectify such errors.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this —— day of September, 1869.

Mr. Hirst said that he would desire to produce witnesses to verify the allegations of the petition traversed by the answer of the defendants.

Upon this motion arose the question whether this Court had the power to go into this investigation, and a discussion followed, Mr. Hirst contending that the 25th section of the Registry law gave full power to this Court.

Judge Peirce said he was of opinion that the Court had full authority to review appointments that were shown to have been made contrary to the spirit of the act of Assembly, but not to inquire into the minute particulars of the manner in which the Aldermen conducted themselves during their sittings.

Judge Brewster said that whenever citizens should complain of fraud on the part of the board, or a design by the board to impair their rights, the court would lend a willing ear to their complaint, and a ready aid to redress their wrongs. If they had alleged that officers had been appointed who did not represent the majority, this court would at once apply the proper remedy by revising the appointments; or if it should be said the majority were fraudulently deprived of representation, a like remedy would be given. The law allows to the majority of every ward the majority of election officers; if this had not been allowed by the Board of Aldermen, the evil would be corrected by the court. The minority was also entitled to a fair representation, and would be equally protected. Or if it was alleged that the officers appointed were disqualified by their own immoral character, which by the letter of the law were disqualifications, the Court would proceed to make new appointments. In such cases as these he for one would be in favor of throwing the doors of the court wide open to the punishment of the fraud and the protection of the rights of the citizen. But the petition made no such allegation; it merely complained that the Board in making the obnoxious appointments had acted by caucus. After searching the whole law, and giving particular attention to the 25th section, he had been unable to find anything prohibiting the aldermen from acting in caucus; a caucus, therefore, was not illegal. Then, if that was the only reason for asking the revision of the appointments, the petition must be refused. What was left for the Court to do? Should they go into the room where the Board sat, note each action, and give them a lecture upon legislative proceedings? Say that they should not hold a meeting upon such and such a day? And if they did what the previous question should not be moved; or if the previous question was moved they should vote upon it in a particular way? He thought this could hardly be required, and the petitions should be dismissed.

Mr. Dropsie arose to make some remarks, but Judge Ludlow said the majority had decided in his favor, and, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to say anything. The Judge then went on to say that he had not found in the law, though he was surprised it had not been put there, a provision commanding a minority of the Court to be silent; the Board of Aldermen acted by majority, the Canvassers acted by majority, and the Court acted by majority, and yet the minority were allowed to speak. In the point made by Judge Brewster, that a caucus may be lawful, he fully concurred, but that its unlawful proceedings may be inquired into by the Court he thought was only just and proper.

In respect of the resolution of instructions to the canvassers, Mr. Dropsie said that it was conceded that it was improper, and would not be acted upon, and therefore nothing need be said about it by counsel.

A large number of petitions were presented for the revision of appointments of election officers who were disqualified at the time of appointment, or have become disqualified since. As these matters will require immediate attention, the equity argument list for to-morrow (Thursday) was deferred until the 5th of October, and these petitions will be heard to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Court of Quarter Sessions, Allison, P. J.

The sittings of the court were resumed this morning, and the docks were crowded with prisoners.

John Lewis, colored, was convicted of the larceny of feathers and vegetables valued at $33 30, belonging to Isaac H. Phillips, the owner of stall No. 118 Delaware avenue. The prisoner was employed as watchman by Mr. Phillips, and one night during his service the articles above mentioned were stolen. Upon being questioned he said they had been taken by certain parties, but would give no clue by which they could be found; subsequently, however, when arrested and taken before an alderman, he acknowledged that he had received and used part of the goods.

Edward Baker was tried upon the charge of rescuing a prisoner from the custody of a policeman, who had arrested him. On Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst. it, the prisoner and a friend were walking along the street at Eighteenth and Seybert, and his friend, according to the testimony, was drunk and disorderly, for which the officer arrested him. But Baker pulled his friend away, and squared off to the officer, who, fearing that he might have a fight, and seeing a number of other men "lying around loose," concluded to let the matter drop, and walked off. On the following day he procured a warrant, and two weeks afterwards arrested Baker. Verdict guilty.

James Kelly was convicted of the larceny of fifty pounds of pig-iron.

GOING HOME.

Sorrowful and Affecting Scene in a Sleeping-Car

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Sept. 20.

The passengers on the Saturday night train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for Cincinnati were startled from their slumbers at an early hour in the morning by the cry of "Mother's dead!" uttered in an agonizing shriek from the rear end of the car, by a woman who afterwards proved to be a daughter of the deceased. The circumstances attending the death were these: The old lady, who was quite an invalid, had been taken on board at the village of Jamestown, New York, where she was met by her daughter, her daughter's husband, a merchant in Cincinnati, and a granddaughter, with whom she proposed to spend the winter for the benefit of her health. The old lady, though quite cheerful, was too feeble to sit up during the day, and one of the sections was arranged for her to lounge upon till bed-time, and her children were unwearied in their attentions, watching her with such tender, thoughtful care as to attract the attention of those about them. In the evening, before they retired, the young people sang a beautiful hymn in an undertone, while the old lady sat looking out dreamily into the purple twilight with an expression which seemed to tell of yearnings for the spirit world, which was soon to be her home. At bed-time she was placed away nicely in a section all to herself, being visited from time to time by her daughter, to whose tender inquiries she replied that she thought she should pass the night as comfortably as though she were in her own room at home. The last time that her daughter spoke to her was at 2 o'clock in the morning. When she went over at 4 o'clock again, the spirit of the mother had passed away to the better land, apparently without pain or struggle. It was a strange scene, that of the bustling, talking crowd of early risers, crowding thoughtlessly about one end of the car, getting ready to disembark, contrasted with the other, where the corpse was laid out in the corner section, with the children kneeling and weeping at the bedside, and refusing to be comforted. The old lady was a general favorite in the village whence she came, and was escorted to the cars by quite a number of friends and acquaintances, to whom she said, at parting:—"Tell them all, if I slip away on this journey, that I was ready and willing to go."

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Cotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $8@10·25; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7@7·75. Wheat steady; choice red, $1·50@1·55. Corn dull and lower; white, $1·23@1·27. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye, $1·12@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $33@33·25. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky fairly active at $1·18@1·19.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold, QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
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THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS.
FAIRCHILDS' GOLD PENS,
WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES,
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FINE ENGLISH POCKET-BOOKS,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,
SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.
ORDER No. 5.

I. Members will assemble at Headquarters on THURSDAY EVENING, September 30, 1869, at 7 o'clock, SHARP, for Parade, and to attend the Republican Mass Meeting in the Twenty-fourth ward.

II. Equipments for sale at the Hall day and evening.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,
Chief Marshal.
JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, } Ass't Marshals.
CALEB B. KIMBER, } 9 29 3t

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

FURNITURE, ETC.
CAUTION! BEWARE! FURNITURE.
THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED!
It has been a plan of certain small houses in the furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging purchasers a higher price for their furniture or else sending them an inferior article.
This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by these interested advisers. Messrs. GOULD & CO. do not pay any commissions to carpet stores or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.
They have by honorable dealing, secured the largest furniture trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.
BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD!
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 29wfm5t

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NOW READY,
FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, 9 8 5p§

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

After the Storm—Condition of Affairs on Wall Street—Money Tight, and Stocks Depreciating—Failures of Brokers Announced—The Republican Convention.

FROM NEW YORK.

Excitement Among the Brokers—Depreciation of Stocks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The stock market has been subject to another depreciation in values, and intense excitement prevails. The buoyancy was lost in consequence of the failures of Julian & Co., C. A. Meigs & Son, Fuller, Treat & Cox, and C. S. Sloan & Co. The latter was known as the broker for A. T. Stewart & Co., and generally attended to the gold purchases. The houses mentioned always ranked as first-class houses, and as soon as it was noised about in relation to their insolvency, there was a grand rush to sell, and the market was unable to stem the tide, particularly when the President of the Stock Exchange announced officially the failures, and proceeded to sell stocks out under the rule. All stocks declined and there was little disposition to purchase, but those having stocks were seemingly willing to make any sacrifice before being entirely ruined.

We cannot give the correct quotations, but will do so in our next edition. The committee appointed by the Gold Room have given in their report, in substance to the effect that the Gold Clearing House will come out all right, and that every member having differences will receive the same as soon as they can get statements.

Condition of Affairs on Wall Street.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—12 M.—The National Exchange commenced the sale of gold at 10 A. M. and before 11 transactions aggregating $600,000 had been made, at rates varying from 130 to 131⅛. The feeling in all circles is somewhat better this morning, but still there remains that dreadful uncertainty more hard to bear than even ruin itself. The changes in men are noticeable. Money is still stringent, and fears are entertained that the scarcity of gold to-day will seriously embarrass the workings of the clearing committee. Sales of $100,000 of gold were made at 11·05 at 1·33; afterwards fell to 1·31⅞. The Gold Bank made no clearings to-day, but announced that it would pay checks held by other banks over the counter. The banks have voted to keep open till 4 P. M. Butterfield wrote to Boutwell last night in reference to an increase of the purchases of bonds. A committee is now in session at the Clearing House considering the affairs of the gold Exchange Bank.

Dr. Albert T. Simmons Demands Redress for Spanish Outrages.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Dr. Albert T. Simmons, who was imprisoned at Puerto Principe by the Spanish Government, called on Secretary Fish, at his residence in this city, yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, and made a demand for damages he had sustained through his confinement. Mr. Fish received him graciously, but stated that he could not attend to official business in this city, and invited the Doctor to lay the case before him at Washington; acknowledged receiving a letter from Puerto Principe jail, and assured him that the Government would promptly afford him every facility to gain redress.

The Doctor stated his case was of such aggravated character that he wished to have, not only a legal determination of it, but to ascertain whether our Government intended to protect its citizens from insult and robbery by foreign governments.

More Failures in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The firms of C. H. Meigs & Son, and Fuller, Treat & Cox were announced as having failed at the Stock Board this morning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The failure of Sloane & Co. is also announced in the Stock Exchange, with rumors of quite a number more failures—among them Lockwood & Co.

No Government Sales.

There was no Government gold sale to-day, being postponed until to-morrow.

New York Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—Large numbers of delegates arrived last night and this morning, and the hotels are crowded to great inconvenience. An active canvass is going on, and the ticket sent last night may be changed in some particulars. The platform, too, will have some additional clauses. Many here are in favor of excluding lager beer from the operations of the excise law, though the proposition is strenuously opposed by the temperance element. Earnestness, activity and cheerfulness are the predominant characteristics of the gathering.

The Weather.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 29.—Farmers from the interior of Dutchess county report ice and frost during the two nights past.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Gold, 131¾@132. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120; do. 1864, do., 119¼; do. 1865, do., 119¼; do. do., new, 117¾; do. 1867, 117⅜; do. 1868, do., 117¼; 10-40s, 108½. Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Central, 157; Reading, 91⅝; Hudson River, 134; Michigan Central, 113½; Michigan Southern, 76½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Illinois Central, 121.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Cotton easier; sales of 200 bales at 28¼@28½c. Flour dull; State and Western, $5·85@6·85; Southern, $6·35@10·00; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales of 37,000 bushels winter red Western at $1·45@1·46. Corn steady; sales of 38,000 bushels sound mixed Western at $1·02@1·04. Oats steady; sales of 38,000 bushels Southern and Western at 60@64c. Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet; Western, 117½@118.

FROM THE STATE.

The Pennsylvania State Fair.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 29.—The State Fair is a grand success. Early this morning the roads were thronged with visitors, and a large crowd is now on the grounds. The display on all sides, particularly in thorough-bred cattle, fruit and agricultural implements, is universally acknowledged to be the finest ever shown in the State. To-morrow will be a gala day. Several first-class horses are on the grounds, and will contest for the highest premiums. The fair will continue until Friday evening. A parade of the Harrisburg Fire Department has just taken place around the course.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Senators.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It is stated, in usually well-informed circles, that Attorney-General Hoar has given an opinion that the provisional Legislature of Virginia, after organizing, will have authority to elect United States Senators, such action not being regarded as legislative business, and will, therefore, be lawful.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of a Rolling Mill.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 29.—The Dighton Rolling Mill and Nail Factory at South Dighton was entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. The property was insured for only one-third of its value.

FROM CANADA.

Movements of Prince Arthur.

PORT DOVER, Ontario, Sept. 29.—Prince Arthur and party dined at Simcoe yesterday. An elegant repast was furnished by the county officers. The Prince's party, consisting of sixty persons, left Simcoe and reached Dover at half-past 4 o'clock, where they embarked for Long Point. They had a warm reception at Dover, and the town was finely decorated.

New Atlantic Telegraph.

QUEBEC, Sept. 29.—Captain Armstrong, of Sorel, arrived at Garpe to select a landing place for the Canadian and European Atlantic telegraph.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Yellow Fever.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.—Her Majesty's ship Albatross has arrived here with yellow fever on board. She had two deaths at Bermuda, one a doctor on his passage to Halifax.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 71f. 12c.

HAVRE, Sept. 29.—Cotton opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat; ¼tres ordinaire on the spot, 145½f.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

President Grant's Doubts—He Thinks Dent will not be Elected in Mississippi—Indian Outrages Again—Scandal in St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Election in Mississippi.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The President, in conversation with a gentleman yesterday, expressed the opinion that Judge Dent would be beaten in Mississippi. As soon as the election in your State is over, some of the best speakers will go down to Mississippi and Texas, to take the stump for the Republican candidates. Among those who have expressed a determination of going is Senator Wilson.

General Robert Williams.

candidate for United States Senator from Virginia, is out in a card to-day in reply to Messrs. Rives and Paxton. He denies having attempted to force himself upon the people of Virginia, and also says that it was never claimed by him that President Grant wanted him elected.

Details of the Late Indian Disturbances.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Cheyenne, September 23, details of the late Indian disturbances in that Territory on the morning of the 14th instant. Eight Indians appeared below a military camp on the Papo-Agu river, where Co K, of the 10th Infantry, and Co. D, of the 2d Cavalry, are stationed. The camp is on what is known as the Wind River Reservation, being the reservation set aside for the Shoshone Indians, and the troops were sent there by Major-General Augur immediately after the raid made by the Sioux into the Sweet Water mining region on the 16th of May last.

The Indians were at first supposed to be Shoshones, as the soldiers were expecting them at the reservation, but a citizen made them out to be Sioux, and upon the fact being reported, Company D, 2d Cavalry, was sent after them. They had gone but a short distance when they were attacked by about one hundred warriors, and a severe fight ensued.

Five Indians are known to have been killed, and a considerable number wounded. They were in full war dress, well armed, and with abundance of ammunition.

Some of them spoke English, calling themselves Ogallas. They had with them in a herd some fifty head of horses and mules supposed to have been captured, and these were guarded by about 50 Indians, in addition to the 100 engaged in the fighting. The fight lasted about two hours, when the Indians retreated.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Hamilton Harris, and elected DeWitt C. Littlejohn as temporary Chairman.

The consolidation of the New York delegation was announced amid great applause, and the contesting delegations from Kings county were admitted to seats to vote as one delegation.

The convention, after appointing the usual committees, took a recess until 3 P. M.

Heavy Suit Against a Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Luther C. Challis has brought suit against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company for $500,000, value of services rendered in negotiating a treaty with the Kickapoo Indians and procuring a grant of United States bonds to said company to the amount of $1,600,000, to aid in the construction of the road. The case is now being argued on a motion to have it transferred to the United States courts.

The Money Market Weak.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—1·30 P. M.—The market is very weak and panicky. Money 7 per cent., and from ⅛ to 3 per cent. commission. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 79½; Virginias, coupon, 53⅛; Virginias, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 84¼.

The Gold Exchange Bank has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—2·30 P. M.—The market has improved rapidly since the opening of the second call. New York Central has gone up 1¼ per cent., and is now 161¼. The Treasurer has accepted bids for $3,000,000 in bonds instead of $2,000,000.

The National Stock Exchange commenced dealing in gold this morning, and the New York Stock Exchange has resolved to permit dealings in gold in the long room, until some new arrangement can be made.

FROM THE WEST.

Scandal in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—John Hoag, a German, at Kansas City, a few days ago, very philosophically allowed his wife and children to leave with Charles Munith. Hoag then followed them to Jacksonville, Ill., and shot them all, his wife twice in the arm, the youngest child in the side, and Munith in the shoulder, and then escaped.

Elevator Burned.

The warehouse and elevator of George W. Schnebly, at Nashville, was burned yesterday. The loss is $15,000 to $20,000. Insurance, $9000 in Eastern offices.

FROM EUROPE.

Disastrous Fire.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 29.—A fire broke out here last night amongst the shipping, and thirty vessels laden with petroleum were destroyed. The loss is heavy, but unascertained.

Minister Sickles' Note.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—It is reported here in official circles to-day that the recent note of Minister Sickles has been withdrawn.

Turkey and Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—The mediation of the great powers of Europe in the matters at issue between Turkey and Egypt has been satisfactory. None of the points presented save one offered any difficulty.

Specie Shipments.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 29.—The steamer Deutschland, hence yesterday for New York, took £24,000 in specie.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s 1 se	103½	100 sh Read RR	c. 45⅝
$1000 C & A 6s, '89	82½	300 do	45⅝
15 sh C & Am.	132½	100 do	2d&i. 45⅝
100 sh Ph & E	b30. 27¼	100 do	b15. 46
100 sh Penna RR	55⅛	100 do	45·44
100 do	55⅛	100 do	c. 45½
100 do	55⅛	200 do	b30. 46⅛
10 sh Mor Cl Pf	61½	100 do	c. 45⅝
100 sh Reading	b30. 46⅞	100 do	c. 45¼
100 do	Sat&i. 45⅞	100 do	2d&i. 46⅛
200 do	b30. 46⅞	300 do